# The Centre Reporter.

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## NAMING THE TICKET.

### The Silver Men Control the Chicago Convention.

### AN EMPHATIC SILVER DECLARATION.

**No Sign of Straddle About the Platform.—The Nominations Made Today.—Gold Threaten to Bolt the Ticket.—Gist of the Platform.**

No nomination was made at Chicago, up to Thursday night, when candidates were named. The balloting will begin today, Friday. The chances now look as if Bryan, of Nebraska, would be the nomineee.

On Thursday the platform was adopted by over a two-thirds vote; it is for free silver coinage, approves the Wilson tariff, and speaks for Cuba.

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The Democratic hosts, from every section of the Union, began to gather at Chicago last week, to be on hand at the opening of the Democratic National Convention, on Tuesday of this week.

The silverites are largely in the majority and were loud in their declaration that they intended to run the convention to suit themselves. There were many factions among the silver men on account of the numerous presidential candidates on the silver side, namely: The Altgeld faction, the M'Lean faction, the Bland faction, the Boies faction, the Sibley faction, the Campbell faction, the Teller faction, with a half dozon other little presidential booms done up in silver mugs. The only thing they were harmonious on, was 16 to 1.

The silver element was deficient in leadership, while the gold forces were ably generaled under Whitney, Hill, Flower and others.

Some 8 or ten 10 silverites turned up in the Pennsylvania delegation, of these are the two delegates from this district, J. K. P. Hall and Matt Savage.

Altgeld, of Illinois, seemed to be the boss on the silverside and the lion of the day, and was running the business to suit himself.

Things were hot and exciting all last week mostly owing to some wild material on the silver side and who could not be reasoned with. The leaders on the sound money side, on the other hand, conducted their work with the utmost propriety, yet it was butting against a wall of silver. The great strength shown by the silver forces had the effect to make some of the gold delegates weak in the knees with a hankering to get on the strong side. The above was the situation up to Monday evening.

On Tuesday came the first test of strength between the gold and the silver forces, on the election ofa temporary chairman. According to usage the National Committee, appointed the temporary chairman, to which the silver men had concluded to object unless the Committee would name a silver man. At the meeting of the Committee Senator Hill, gold, received 27 votes to 23 votes for Senator Daniel, silver, for temporary chairman. Notice was given at the meeting that the silver men would make a minority report to the convention in favor of a silverite for temporary chairman.

At 12, noon, on Tuesday, National Chairman Harrity called the convention to order and announced that his Committee had selected Senator D. B. Hill for temporary chairman, which announcement was received with great applause from the sound money side. Then arose a silver delegate, with a minority report to substitute the name of Senator Daniel for that of Hill for temporary chairman. A vote was taken, resulting for Daniel 556, Hill 349. This, with some speech making on both sides, occupied the afternoon and an adjournment was had to Wednesday. A few silver men voted for Hill.

The convention adjourned last night at half-past nine o'clock to reassemble at ten o'clock this morning.

The chief event of yesterday was the admission of enough Michigan free silver delegates to give the free silver men a two-thirds majority in convention. Under the unit rule Michigan is made a free silver state. The delegates were admitted by a vote of 558 for to 368 against.

Following is the gist of the platform as finally agreed upon: The reaffirmation of the platform of sincere allegiance to the principles of justice and liberty characteristic to the party since the time of Jefferson, together with the resentment to the tendency of centralization of government. The recognition that the money question is paramount to all others at this time. The declaration that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver has resulted in the demolishment of trade, the increase of taxation, the paralysis of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

The unalterable opposition to monometallism. The demand of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The opposition to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the U. S. in time of peace, and the condemnation of the trafficking with bank syndicates. That all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department and this privilege taken from the national banks. The advocation of tariff for revenue only. The condemnation of the restoration of the disastrous and twice-condemned McKinley law. The equal and impartial levying of taxes. That the most efficient protection of American labor is the prevention of the importation of foreign pauper labor. A demand for the enlargement of the inter-state commerce commission and a protection to the people from robbery and and oppression by monopolies and trusts. The denunciation of the profligate waste of money, exacted by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriation of recent congresses. A return to a simple and economic government, a reduction in the number of useless offices and salaries. A denunciation of the arbitrary interference of the federal authorities in local affairs. The approval of the bill relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt. The non-discrimination of the government in favor of any of its debtors. The hearty endorsement of the rule that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll. The platform is in favor of admitting the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as states and the early admission of all territories with the necessary qualifications of statehood.

The recommendation of a delegate in Congress to Alaska, and the extension of the general land and timber laws to said territory. The extension of sympathy to Cuba in her struggle for liberty. The opposition to life tenure in public service. The favor of appointments based upon merit. The declaration, according to an unwritten law, that no man should be eligible for a third term of presidential office. That the government should improve and care for all great water-ways of the republic.

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**A New Project on Hand.**

The wheelmen of Northumberland, Lycoming, Clinton and Centre counties have in hand a project which, if carried through, will result in the above named counties being connected by a cycle path commencing at Bellefonte and extending to Sunbury. It will take in Lock Haven, Williamsport, Jersey Shore, Muncy, Montgomery, Watsontown, Milton, Danville, and Sunbury. This district represents over a thousand wheelmen and the support and encouragement displayed by the different clubs gives every assurance that the contemplated course will be brought to a successful termination. Should this be accomplished, it is expected that the path will be extended through Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, making a circuit of about two hundred miles of roadway, which would be devoted to the use of the wheelmen of Central Pennsylvania. The plan was first advanced by the Williamsport wheel club, and at present a dozen clubs are assisting the Williamsport club in pushing the enterprise. The only obstacle is to secure the right of way for certain tracts between Williamsport and Jersey Shore, and it is now believed that this can be remedied without difficulty. The path will be built of fine cinder and will be about four feet wide. It will be rolled to a required hardness to prevent injury or destruction from rains and floods. Work will be started in a few days and it is thought the path will be completed in a month's time.

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**An Important Decision.**

Judge Love, of the Common Pleas Court of Centre county, recently handed down a decision which will be of interest in all parts of the state. It was on the verdict rendered in the case of the Poor District of Rush township vs. Austin Linn, Poor Overseer. The action was a feigned issue on appeal of defendant from the settlement of his accounts by the Township Auditors, when they refused to allow him a credit of $86.50 for the use of a house owned by him and occupied by paupers and for sundry supplies furnished to paupers.

The Plaintiffs maintained that, according to the Act of March 31, 1860, the Overseer had no right to furnish supplies or a house to paupers with the expectation to get pay for them. In his decision Judge Love decided otherwise, and held that the Act referred to did not cover the office of a township Overseer of the Poor, as, in many cases, unless they would be allowed to furnish supplies, etc., paupers as well as many deserving people who occasionally need aid from the District might experience great suffering before the necessary help could be furnished. And as there is a heavy penalty attached to an Overseer who fails to do his duty when applied to promptly, the Judge held that they could furnish supplies or a place of residence and recover pay for the same at current prices.

This has been a mooted question in many parts of the state for years, and this is the first decision that has been rendered thereon, and it thus establishes a precedent for other districts and Overseers.

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**Chicken and Waffle Supper.**

A chicken and waffle supper together with ice cream and cake, will be served by the Lutheran congregation of Centre Hall on July 18, beginning at 5 o'clock. Supper will be served to adults for 25c., children 15c. All are invited.

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**MARRIED IN ILLINOIS.**

**John Harpster, a Former Centre Hall Boy Weds Miss Neff.**

From the Freeport, Illinois, *Daily Journal*, of June 25th, we clip the following: One of the most charming as well as artistic weddings ever celebrated in Freeport was that of Miss Jennie Neff and Mr. John Shannon Harpster, celebrated at the pleasant home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Col. James Mitchell, on North Galena avenue. The home is one of the best known in Freeport and its occupants have been for years favorites in Freeport society, and many joyous social gatherings have been held beneath its hospitable roof, but none of them excelled in pleasure the event of last night, when the pride of the household was given in marriage. * *

The west parlor, in which the wedding ceremony took place, looked like a corner in fairyland, and all eyes were centered on the cozy alcove where a large floral bell of sweet peas and smilax was suspended from the ceiling, and it was beneath this bell that the young couple plighted their vows.

The house was aglow with soft and mellow lights and the porch and spacious lawn, with its giant oaks, were illuminated with electric lights, while the moon peeped through the branches and lent its lustre to the scene, and seemed to smile in approval of all that was being done and said.

About 150 invitations were issued for the wedding, and few regrets were sent. This wedding has been the principal topic of conversation in society for several weeks, and many new and pretty gowns were made especially for the occasion, and society was there in all its splendor. * * *

As the hour of 9 o'clock drew nigh, the guests gravitated toward the west parlor. Precisely at 9 o'clock, as the sweet familiar strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," as played by Prof. Tamm's full orchestra stationed on the piazza, floated into the rooms the bridal party descended the stairs, the groom and best man, Mr. W. A. Stevens, leading the way. Then came the bride and the bridesmaid, Miss Mary Louise Mayer. They entered the west parlor and took their places in the alcove beneath the floral bell, facing the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles E. Dunn, pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The bride wore a lovely wedding gown of white satin duchess trimmed with tulle, made half train, and cut decollete, with elbow sleeves. Her only ornaments were a bouquet of white roses and a single white rose in her hair. Nature has been exceedingly kind to the bride and ornaments would have added nothing to her beauty. Her gown was rich yet simple, and she made a very graceful though dignified bride. Miss Mayer wore a charming gown of pink mouselaine de soie and carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas.

The beautiful ring ceremony of the Presbyterian church was used, and the ceremony was impressive. When the minister pronounced the young couple man and wife, the orchestra played Mendelsohn's wedding march while the guests showered congratulations and good wishes upon the happy young couple.

Next in interest to the bride and groom was the elaborate display of wedding gifts in the library. It was without doubt the choicest and most costly display of wedding gifts ever seen in Freeport. The presents represented all the best and latest novelties in rare solid silver, decorated china, Royal Wooster, pictures, paintings, books and bric-a-brac. It was indeed a lovely collection and the guests never tired of admiring the many pretty things.

About 1 o'clock the bride changed her wedding gown for a traveling dress of fawn colored cloth jacket and skirt and white mull vest trimmed with stitching and tiny buttons. The bridal party was driven to the station in time for the 2 o'clock train for Chicago, and as the train left the station the bride and groom were pelted with roses and rice, and a hearty cheer was given by the friends who had accompanied them to the station.

From Chicago they will go east, and during their absence they will visit several summer resorts. When they return to Freeport they will take a suite of rooms at the Brewster house and will be at home to their friends after July 15th.

The groom is one of Freeport's most popular young business men. He was born in Pennsylvania and resided in the east until eleven years ago, when he came to Freeport. He has successfully conducted merchant tailoring parlors here for several years, and enjoys a splendid patronage. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman whom everybody respects. No young man in the city has more loyal friends than John, and his manly bearing and sturdy honesty has won the admiration of all. He is enterprising and progressive, and has won for himself an enviable position in Freeport business and social circles.

## CAPITOL NEWS

### DEMOCRATS SCARCE IN WASHINGTON.

**A Commotion in Government Circles on Account of the Arrest by U. S. Secret Service Officers of Francis Whitley.**

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Prominent Democrats are scarce in Washington this week. Those who have not gone to the Chicago convention have gone to some quieter place than Washington to await the news of the convention's action on the ticket; everybody has about made up their minds what the platform will be. Secretary Carlisle is the only member of the cabinet in town, and, although he must be deeply interested in the convention, he will not talk about it for publication. Secretary Morton stood the temptation as long as he could, and almost at the last minute remembered that he owed his son, who lives in Chicago, a visit. He is now in Chicago. Of course the convention did not carry him there.

It would be a waste of both time and space to write of the rumors now current in Washington about what the convention will and will not do. The convention will speak for itself this week, and when it speaks it will also speak for the Democratic party. It has been thirty-six years since there was a bolt from the national convention of the Democratic party, but there are plenty of men now living who can testify to the disastrous result of that bolt. It is not in the nature of things that everybody can be pleased with what the convention does, but the majority must rule, and the watchword of every good Democrat, should be, let there be no bolting.

Mr. G. E. Leach, a well known citizen of Raleigh, N. C., is now in Washington. He says of the political outlook in his state: "I don't think there is any doubt that North Carolina will return to its old love and give a round majority for the national and state Democratic tickets. The coalition between the Republicans and Populists has about gone to pieces, and the nomination of a free silver ticket at Chicago means the return of thousands of Populists to the Democratic ranks. The state is overwhelmingly for free silver, and the gold plank in the St. Louis platform will loose McKinley thousands of Republican votes in the state."

Ex-Congressman Brookshire, of Ind. practices law in Washington, but he keeps tab on things political in his state and takes an active part in every campaign. He says of the present campaign: "I think that Indiana will stand by the Democratic party this fall in both state and national elections. In Hon. D. F. Shively, our gubernatorial candidate, we are especially fortunate, as he is one of the ablest and best liked men in the state. He is under forty years of age, and while in Congress made a most excellent record."

The annual report of Hon. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of education, just issued, contains some very interesting figures concerning educational progress in the south. For instance, the report says: "In the past twenty years the south has increased 54 per cent. in population, but its school attendance has increased 130 per cent.—more than twice as fast as the population. In the twenty years from 1874 to 1894, the value of school property in the south increased from $16,000,000, to $56,000,000—an addition of $40,000,000, or $2,000,000 a year."

There is quite a commotion in government circles on account of the arrest by U. S. Secret Service officers of Francis Whitely, a wealthy manufacturer of engraved steel plates, for having attempted to bribe Gen. W. W. Duffield, Chief of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey by offering him a sum of money to award the contract for supplying the steel engraved plates for the maps and charts issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Gen Duffield is naturally very indignant at having been offered a bribe, and his indignation is shared by other officials who consider the offer to have been a reflection on every official's integrity. Gen. Duffield said on the subject: "This is the first time in my experience that I have been insulted in this way, and I wonder that a man of Mr. Whitely's prominence and wealth should have done such a thing. I never saw him until after I received the letter offering me a bribe to award him this contract, although he has had several contracts from the bureau. Mr. Whitely does business in New York City but resides in Newark, N. J.

Railroads are sometimes very tricky. Postmaster General Wilson has discovered that a number of them have been beating Uncle Sam out of postage by a plan of sending all letters for railroad officials by baggage masters on mail trains. The attention of the officials of all railroads has consequently been called to that clause of the U. S. Revised Statutes which forbids regular mail cars, except when letters are enclosed in stamped envelopes. If that doesn't stop the scheme some arrests will be made.

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**SPRING MILLS BUDGET.**

**Our Correspondent Reviews the Political Situation in the County.**

The Republican ticket as slated by the Bellefonte clique or combine, and went through the farce of nomination, is remarkable only for its extreme weakness, and the contest will be simply an easy walk over for the Democrats. The ticket has no strength in these valleys, and here in this neighborhood among the Republicans, the nominations fell flat. A. V. Miller, nominee for sheriff, seems to be a perfect night mare, or a bird of ill omen, continually begging and seeking office from the party, the rank and file are becoming very tired of him. Last fall he was forced on the party by the Bellefonte clique or combine against their wishes, and of course defeated, the same fate awaits him next November; Harrison Kline, nominated for treasurer, has no influence on this side of the mountain, and no following worth considering. The balance of the ticket may be rated as fair, or pugilistically speaking "light weights," or might be termed Troy weights. The ticket nominated, or rather set up by the Bellefonte machine, is like the handle of a jug, all the candidates are on one side of the mountain (with one miserable exception) of course the Republicans on the Penns valley side are thoroughly disgusted, and have their "dutch up" and say that since the clique or combine have selected all the candidates from around Bellefonte and Spring township, Bellefonte and Spring township may elect them. The Republican ticket rates below mediocrity, and will not poll the party vote, and its overwhelming defeat is inevitable.

We had telephone communications with Millheim and the east for about a day, when the P. R. R. company very kindly cut the wires crossing their tracks at our village, notwithstanding they are at an elevation of 25 feet. But instead of cutting them immediately above their tracks, they severed the wires at the pole which stands on land owned by other parties. It looks very like a case of trespass on the part of the R. R. company, and it does really seem as if some corporations are not satisfied with the whole earth, but want half the moon in addition.

The "Fourth" was celebrated here in rather a quiet sort of way, yet considerable racket was made by the explosion of fire crackers and torpedoes. In the evening there was to be quite a display of pyrotechnics on what we call the "hill" which is simply an elevated continuation of our village, but the rain prevented.

County Superintendent Gramley held the teachers' examination "levee" in our village on Monday last, 29th. Seven out of twenty-two applicants were "weighed in the balance and found wanting;" subsequently three of the seven were successful at a later examination.

The junior base ball club of our village had quite an interesting contest with the Brush valley lads at Rebersburg on Saturday last. The score stood 5 to 9 in favor of Spring Mills; the honors are now even.

Shook & Bro. have erected a fine large residence here almost completed, and is now being painted. When finished it will be a decided improvement to the neighborhood.

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Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by Wm. Pealer. Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

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**Sudden Death at Bellefonte.**

Dr. Charles D. Hertz, of Tyrone, died last night at the Brockerhoff House, Bellefonte, of heart trouble. He was attending the sessions of the State Dental Association, which is meeting in Bellefonte this week. He was aged about 28 years.

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**GOOD SENSE.**

**Select Experienced Teachers for the Primary Schools.**

The Altoona *Tribune* says: On more than one occasion during the last fifteen years the *Tribune* has expressed the conviction that any system of so-called education which places the primary schools under the supervision of inexperienced young persons is a colossal blunder. The impression that still prevails too largely in many American communities that "anybody can teach a child his letters" is a vicious error. It has done much harm in the past and is likely to do more in the future. The primary school is the most important of the several grades. It is of the utmost importance to secure competent and experienced instructors for the children who are just entering school; far better have an incompetent head of the high school than to have the plastic minds of the children marred and mutilated at the threshold of their educational career. The appointments in Altoona have been made for the coming year, but this is as good a time as any for our school board to let it be known that hereafter merit and experience will be given the right of way and that the best talent available will be employed in the important work of educating the children of the city. They have a right to the most competent teachers the money at the disposal of the board will secure.

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**POTTERS MILLS.**

**News Gathered from Our Neighboring Town.**

The farmers of this community are busy preparing for the winter.

Ed. Allison is improving the pike by giving it a coat of stone, which it needs.

Miss Katie Hewes, of Bellefonte, is spending her vacation with her friends in this place.

Orris McCormick and the Smith Bros., of Spring Mills, spent two days last week with the trout in our streams and made a fine catch of about 300.

William Kister, of this place, left for his lumber job, which he bought at Granville, he took with him William Cox and Jerry Grim, who expect to assist him on his job.

Mrs. Kate Carson made some improvements on her property occupied by P. P. Long, by graveling the front; the people can get to the store to buy without soiling the blackening on their shoes.

The dance at the Eutaw House on Friday evening was a decided success. A large number were present.

Messrs. John and William Smith, of Spring Mills, and Luther Smith, of Johnstown, spent the fourth with their brothers at this place.

Frank Palmer, of Houserville, visited his friends here on the fourth.

C. P. Hewes, Esq., and family, of Bellefonte, paid a visit to their friends here last week.

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**LINDEN HALL.**

**The Busy Town Up the Valley.—The Building of a New Church Agitated.**

Arthur Kimport, of Bellefonte, was home a few days last week.

The Childrens' service at this place was well attended on the 28th ult.

Quite a number of our people spent the 4th of Suly at Hecla Park.

Miss Fredda Hess returned home from Lewisburg, accompanied by her friend Miss Bartle.

Miss Lizzie Gettig returned home after a short stay with friends and relatives in Altoona.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Cloud, of Reedsville, spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of Geo. Swabb.

Miss Ida Kimport returned to her home in Illinois, after a short stay with her uncle James Kimport.

Mr. and Mrs. James Swabb spent a few days with friends in Reedsville last week, and report having an enjoyable time.

Mrs. Lydia Zeigler and Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig and son John, left for Wolfs Store on Wednesday morning, where they expect to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. Mary Davids accompanied by her daughter Jennie and son Cecil, of Chicago, are spending the summer months with her sister, Mrs. Mattie Tressler, of this place.

The good people of our town are planning for the building of a new church. We think it actually necessary for such a work to be agitated. It is hoped that some of our people may be converted to the gospel instead of gossip.

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**A Beauty.**

The Clematis, with its almost solid front of purple flowers, standing out from the Reporter office, is the admiration of all. Its profusion of flowers for the past three weeks is wonderful.

The flower yards of Centre Hall are now beginning to show out in all their loveliness, a credit to the taste and refinement of our ladies.

## THE NEWS.

Two yawls going from shore at Cincinnat to a steamer, capsized at the foot of Broadway from the swell of a passing steamer, and threw seven men into the river. Two of them were drowned—Louis Johnson and another whose name is unkown.——William Kelly, of Utica, N. Y., was struck by a vehicle at Santa Barbara, Cal , and fatally injured. ——The jury in the case of John D. Hart, Captain John O'Brien, Mate Edward Murphy and Colonel Emilio Nunez, of the steamship Bermuda, charged with violation of the neutrality laws, in aiding and abetting a military expedition to Cuba, rendered a sealed statement of disagreement to Judge Brown in the United States Circuit Court at New York.——At Santa Fe, N. M., the jury in the case against James Addison Peralta-Reavis, charged with attempting to defraud the government with an alleged Spanish grant covering twelve acres of land in Arizona, returned a verdict of guilty.——Five alleged counterfeiterrs were arrested in St. Louis by secret service detectives.——Postmaster Samuel A. Lansing, of Bridgeport, N. J., has been summarily removed for violating the civil service laws, and will also be presented criminally.——Charles Williams, colored, attempted to murder his wife at Atlantic City and them committed suicide. He was slightly demented.——John L. Speering, agent of the Adams Express Company at Easton, Pa., committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He was forty-nine years of age and unmarried. Bad health is supposed to be the cause.

Rev. Ronard D. Worth, of New York, was divorced in Oklahoma Territory from his wife ——Benjamin Huff, of Bootjack, Ind., shot his daughter-in-law and killed himself. ——The five men comprising the Buck gang were executed at Fort Smith, Ark.——A. W. Barro and others, accused in Tampa, Fla., of filibustering, were discharged.——Crezonzo Merolo was executed at Scranton, Pa., for the murder of Emanuel Loro.——Natalie Mayser, aged fourteen years, of New York, a reader of sensational literature, set fire to a church "to see the firemen and horses"——It is said that the Clark and Coates thread firms have decided to amalgamate.——The work of recovering the bodies of the miners in the Pittston (Pa.) mine is progressing rapidly, but it is not believed that any will be rescued alive.——William Jarshutz, convicted of manslaughter in shooting and killing Robert Wilson, colored, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment to the Parsons county (W. Va.) jail.——The business men of Charlestown, W. Va., have organized an association for the purpose of inducing manufacturing enterprises to locate there. ——Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, has announced himself as a candidate for Vice President on the democratic ticket —— Mr. Garret A. Hobart, vice-presidential nominee, was the guest of Presidential Condidate McKinley, at Canton, Ohio.——Mr. Albert Hager, republican, was renominated for Congress by ninth Iowa district convention.

The history committee of the United Confederate Veterans met in Richmond, and decided to recommend that a monument be erected to the women of the South.——The sheriff of Wilmington, Del., seized the gas plant owned by J. Edward Addicks, in that city, who has refused to pay taxes upon it because it is not in operation ——Sadie E. McKeen, of New York, committed suicide in a Philadelphia hotel by shooting herself through the heart.——An overcrowded pier at Marine Park, Boston, collapsed, and thirty people were thrown into the water, two of whom were drowned.——A number of miners engaged in trying to reach the hundred entombed men in the Twin Shaft, at Pittston, narrowly escaped a similar fate. Water has begun to pour into the slope, and old miners have abandoned all hope of saving their comrades who were caught in the cave-in.——The rise in West Virginia rivers did great damage to the fields of grain in the valleys.——The schooner Norma, from Kodiakata, arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., with thirty-five stranded miners aboard, who pronounced Cook's Inlet mining boom a fizzle. Over 3,500 miners are at the inlet stranded and unable to obtain employment, and supplies are going rapidly. ——At Newport, Ky., Judge Helm overruled the motion for a new trial for Alonzo Walling convicted as an an accomplice of Scott Jackson in the murder of Pearl Bryan.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Lamont has directed that the fortification and army post at David's Island N. Y., be named Fort Slocum, for the late Major General William H. Slocum.

The Holt will case, recently decided in favor of the heirs-at law, was brought up on a motion for new trial. The motion was overruled, and counsel for the beneficiaries under the alleged will, now appeal the case to the District Court of Appeals.

The Postmaster General has issued a lottery order against Albert Jarmulowsky, Schau Schweneke and Schwerdfeger, at Schwerin in Mecklenburg, Germany. This is supposed to be another alias of the Hamburg lottery, which has been flooding the country with circulars.

The Navy Department paid to the Bethlehem and Carnegie Companies $100,000 each, being the amounts withheld on armor contracts until the armor had been on the ships six months. The first contract was made with the Bethlehem Company in 1887, and with the Carnegie Company in 1890.

Orders were issued by the war department for the immediate execution of the provisions of the river and harbor appropriation act with the exception of those sections of the law, providing specifically for the making of contracts for the continuation and completion of works

The President has appointed Thomas Willing Peters, of Wyoming, Consul at Plauen, Germany, and George Sawter, of Connecticut, Consul at Glauchau, Germany. The appointees are at present commercial agents. The Commercial Agency, at New Castle, N. S. W., at present vacant, has been raised to a consulate, and William Coulbourn Brown, of Maryland, has been appointed Consul there.

A dispatch from Key West, Fla., says that Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, war correspondent, has been notified that if he continues to send out news detrimental to Spain he will be expelled from Cuba.

# 90 MEN WALLED UP

## Crushed and Entombed By a Mine Caving In.

## A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

### No Hope of Finding the Victims Alive—Engaged in the Work of Propping Up a Dangerous Roof When the Crash Came.

While ninety miners were at work in the Red Ash vein of the Twin Shat, at Pittston, about three o'clock in the morning, the roof caved in, and it is believed that all of the men perished. About forty of the imprisoned men were English-speaking miners, the others foreigners.

The men were at work propping up the roof when the fall occurred. The alarm was immediately given by the ringing of the fire bells, and rescuers were put to work without delay.

More than two-thirds of the victims were married men and leave families. Among them were Acting Mayor Langan, who was inside superintendent of the mine and J. H. Lynott, a ward counciliman.

About two weeks ago the surveyors reported to General Superintendent Law that the mine was "squeezing," and that unless steps were immediately taken to timber it a cave-in or fall might be looked for. Superintendent Law lost no time, but at once put a number of timberman at work to brace the falling roof. The "squeeze" continued, however, and the situation became alarming. In the afternoon a slight fall occurred, and the men who were at work had to retreat before it. A consultation of mine officials was then held, and it was decided that heroic measures would have to be resorted to to prevent heavy damage to the mine.

Inside Superintendent Langan gave instructions that the most experienced miners should be secured, and that the party would go down the mine at seven o'clock. Expert timbermen put in an appearance at that hour and were soon lowered into the workings. They made their way to Red Ash vein, fifteen hundred feet above the slope. The work of propping proceeded rapidly untill eleven o'clock, when another fall occurred. It made a low, rumbling noise, and the flying coal and debris drove the men back.

Then the "squeeze" ceased again, and the men thought it safe to resume work. They labored on until twenty minutes after three o'clock, when, so it is presumed, the roof fell in without warning, making a tremendous crash.

It is supposed, however, that the men were not all together, but some near the slope, and these probably ran up the incline when the fall occurred.

It was at first supposed that the men might have escaped being caught in the fall and that they were imprisoned behind the debris, but it now seems certain that the falling rock and coal filled up the slope and gangways, and cut off all escape.

Superintendent Lathrop, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, who is an authority, says it may be ten days before the bodies are reached, as they are under a heavy fall.

The alarm was first given by Watercarrier John Sheridan, who, with William Rechard and Thomas Gill, were the only ones to escape of the whole party who entered the mine. He was on his way up the slope to get some fresh water for the men, and, when about one hundred feet from the foot of the shaft, was knocked down by the concussion. He was badly cut and burned by flying coal and rock. He lay unconscious for ten minutes, and then came up the shaft.

## VENEZUELA ACTS PROMPTLY.

### Crown Surveyor Harrison, of British Guiana, Released.

The latest complication in the Venezuelan question has been promptly settled through the friendly intervention of the United States. Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, called at the State Department and handed to Mr. Olney a copy of a telegram he had just received from Mr. Rojas, the Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that Mr. Harrison, the crown surveyor of British Guiana, who, with his party, had been placed in arrest by Venezuelan officials had been promptly released

It is undoubtedly true that the prompt action of the Venezuelan government was in a measure due to Mr. Olney's intercession through our Minister at Caracas and it is believed that the main issue between Great Britain and Venezuela will be even more easy of settlement now that the latter government has been so prompt to disavow the act of the sub-commissary.

Minister Andrade says that the Cuyuni River has been the provisional boundary, and has never before been crossed by the British. In all the encroachments made on Venezuelan territory the right of Venezuela to all territory on the left bank of the Cuyuni has been respected by the British. Posts have been erected by the Venezuelans on the left bank, and by the British on the right bank, and while the country on the right bank is in dispute, that on the left has never been disputed until Harrison attempted to cross the river against the protest of the Venezuelan authorities.

## FIVE MURDERERS HANG.

### Execution of the Notorious "Buck Gang," at Fort Smith, Ark.

Rufus Buck, Louis Davis, Lucky Davis, Maomi July and Sam Sampson, comprising what is known as the "Buck Gang," were executed at Fort Smith, President Cleveland refusing to interfere in the carrying out of the sentence of Judge Parker's court.

The "Buck Gang" was convicted of murder and criminal assault on September 23, 1895, in Judge Parker's Court, and sentenced to be hanged on October 31. An appeal to the Supreme Court acted as a stay, but the appeal was in vain, the higher court refusing to interfere.

## THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

### Committee Adopts the Design of Percy Griffin, of New York.

The design for the Jefferson Davis monument, is that furnished by Mr. Percy Griffin, of New York. His plan was adopted by the committee of design, composed of well-known gentlemen of Richmond. This choice was approved at a joint meeting of the members of the Davis monument board and the monument committee of the United Veterans.

In submitting his design to the committee the architect gives the following description of the monument:

"I strongly suggest that you should depart from the ordinary statue monument, which might be composed of groups of statuary around a central figure, for it seems to me that if a monument be built which is in itself architecturally good, graceful and massive, of fine stone work, that we can accomplish a result far more dignified and appropriate and even more interesting than would be obtained by a single figure standing either alone or with its surrounding groups in the midst of your park.

"Above the trees will rise the dome, with its golden cap, giving a bright crown to the monument From all sides will it look equally well and may be entered from four directions. In the center will stand the statue of President Davis, directly beneath the dome, and in spaces at the four corners may be placed battle flags, or else statues of generals who were identified with the cause.

"I propose building the monument of Tuckahoe marble, which is most durable in character, and a stone which shows to the best advantage good carving and moulding. I would introduce a fine frieze of color beneath the roofs of the porches and behind the columns under the dome, using a quantity of gold leaf in the latter place to give a tone of warmth and color to the exterior. A judicious treatment of colors on the interior which are in keeping with the architecture will make a surrounding for your statue, which will be both appropriate and beautiful. Added to this coloring, we would get the light falling from the centre of the dome and through the colored glass windows below it.

"Would not these surroundings be far better for such a monument than to place it in the centre of your park, exposed at all times and to all weather? My feeling is that it would be more respectful, as it were, to him you honor, and far more satisfactory in the result. We would add in this way to the impressiveness of our statue by giving it such good superstructure. You will recall the beauty of Dome des Invalides in Paris, and, if your committee thought best a sarcophagus might be substituted in place of a statue and treated as the tomb of Napoleon I.

"Our monument would stand on a concrete foundation, all the construction to be in masonry and not of iron, the marble inside and out to be "Tuckahoe" and the floors to be of marble mosaics. The estimates which I submit are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mason work and marble work | $125,000 |
| Statuary and bronze work | 55,000 |
| Decoration | 20,000 |
| | $200,000 |

"Of course, these estimates may be lessened or increased, if the building committee shall direct. But the monument can be built as you see it for your figures.

"The color scheme for the interior may be made beautiful in its treatment. You will readily see by the architecture of the interior what a rich decorative ensemble can be obtained by the introduction of beautiful colors, fine marble and gold mosaics."

## THREE LIVES SNUFFED OUT.

### Unholy Love Ends in Double Murder and Suicide

Two men and one woman dead and a man under arrest as accessory to a murder, is the result of a woman's unfaithfulness and a man's perfidy at Helena, Mont.

The dead are Paul Tinette, a half-breed, his wife, and Took-a-Fine-Gun, a full-blooded Indian

The man under arrest is Make-the-Fire, a brother of the dead Indian. The scene of the tragedy was the Black Foot Reservation.

Took-a-Fine-Gun had been paying attention to Vinette's wife, in spite of Vinette's protests. Wednesday the latter caught the couple alone and shot at the Indian, who escaped uninjured, vowing vengeance

Next day Vinette mounted his horse to hunt for missing cattle. He had not proceeded far when two shots were heard and Vinette's horse came back riderless. Took-a-Fine-Gun and Make-the-Fire rode up, saying they had killed Vinette. Then Mrs. Vinette was seized and the trio rode away.

Mounted police followed and in the morning two shots were heard in a clump of bushes. An investigation revealed the bodies of Mrs. Vinette and Took-a-Fine-Gun. He had killed her by shooting her through the head and himself in a like manner.

Make-the-Fire was captured later and locked up on the charge of murder. The bodies were buried at once to keep the Indians from attempting to take the life of the man under arrest.

## MR. M'KINLEY NOTIFIED.

### The National Committee Formally Tells Him of His Nomination.

Ex-Governor William McKinley was formally notified of his nomination by the republican party as its candidate for the presidency of the United States. The committee appointed by the convention at St. Louis to perform that duty met in Cleveland and came by special train over the Ohio Valley Railroad to Canton. There were about one hundred persons in the party. The notification committee was met at the station by the local committee and provided with carriages. A procession was formed, and marched with music to Major McKinley's home, where there was a great gathering of people. The exercises took place upon the porch and lawn.

Governor McKinley was greeted with applause and cheers as he stepped upon the porch.

Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who presided over the St. Louis convention and who was chairman of the notification committee, delivered the official speech of notification. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Governor McKinley's speech accepting the nomination was also vigorously applauded.

# THE REUNION.

## Splendid Gathering of Veterans at Richmond.

## GOV. O'FERRAL'S ADDRESS.

### Battle Abbey of the South—Mr. C. B. Rouss Now Offers to Give $500,000—His Proposition Involves a Change of Plans.

A despatch from Richmond says: The Confederate reunion opened Tuesday with charming weather, clear and cool. An immense throng of people was present, and exposition grounds, where the convention is held in a large auditorium erected for the purpose, was crowded. The auditorium is handsomely decorated. As General Gordon showed his face on the rostrum this morning a mighty Confederate yell went up, and the battle-scarred veteran received an ovation

Governor O'Ferrall and other distinguished men went up and grasped his hand. The bands played "Dixie" and the people shouted.

Before the convention was called to order General Gordon was presented a gavel made from a tree from the battlefield of Chickamauga. Rev. J. William Jones offered a fervent prayer to the God of Lee and Jackson and Davis.

General Gordon introduced Governor O'Ferrall, who welcomed the veterans on behalf of the State, saying in part:

"Veterans and Comrades: You were enlisted in those bands who wrote their names in glory's skies and carved them deep in the temple of fame, who made the cause of the South so imperishable and the renown of her armies so fadeless. You endured hardships which no human imagination could picture and no mortal tongue could describe. Your exploits equaled those of the heroic age in Grecian legends, and your devotion was not surpassed by Leonidas and his three hundred at Thermopylae. In the path of duty no danger daunted you, no suffering subdued you, no force appalled you, and no defeat disheartened you. True as the dial to the sun, firm as the rock on the mountain crest, resolute as the lion aroused in his lair, with unblanched cheek and steady nerve, you obeyed every command, however rained the missiles of death. The greater the peril the stiffer were your sinews, the fiercer the battle the hotter was your blood.

"No Grecian phalanx, no Roman legion were ever adorned with badges more honorable than these you wear upon your manly breasts It was neither conquest nor power for which you fought; it was in defense of home and country. The rights for which the founders of this republic struck were no more sacred to them than the rights for which you struck were dear to you. If you were rebels, so were the fathers of constitutional liberty of a hundred and twenty years ago. If you fought to sever your connection with a union whose bonds were galling, so did the men now immortalized in song and story when they snapped the cord of British allegiance in 1776. If you had within you a spirit that would not submit tamely to wrong and dared to assert itself in the front of grim-visaged might, it came to you by ancestral inheritance, or, if foreign-born, you imbibed it from the air you breathed."

The speaker's tribute to Virginia and Virginians was greeted with prolonged cheering.

After the announcement of the committee on credentials, General Stephen D. Lee was introduced to present the report of the committee on history. It was a lengthy paper, and dealt with the whole subject of histories. The report recommended the establishment of a chair of American history in Southern colleges and universities, and the more thorough teaching of history in the schools, public and private throughout the South.

The Battle Abbey Committee also held a long session. Colonel Wood's report showed contributions of $26,848 in addition to Mr. Rouss' conditional subscription. Colonel Chaleron, of Louisiana, said he was opposed to conditional subscriptions New Orleans, he said, had a $150,000 site to offer absolutely. Mr. Rouss submitted a second proposition, offering to contribute $50,000 if the South would raise an equal amount to erect a great battle abbey in Washington. Resolutions were finally adopted providing that the committee ask to be discharged, and be succeeded by trustees to be selected by representatives of each division of United Confederate Veterans, who shall be authorized and directed to obtain a charter of incorporation for the Confederate Memorial Association.

A reception was given in honor of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Mrs. Hays in the Confederate Museum at night. So great was the crowd that all could not enter the house, and the two ladies bowed their acknowledgements from the windows

## KILLED IN A BOILER EXPLOSION.

### Three Persons Met Death in a Newspaper Office at Houston, Texas.

The explosion of a boiler in the offices of the Evening Age, Houston, Texas killed three persons and severely wounded another

The force of the explosion blew off Engineer Lyons leg and arm, and tore his breast and stomach open, his vitals being scattered over the premises. He was a married man, leaving two children The body of the boiler was blown nearly a block, tearing out the front of the office of General Manager Vleck, of the Southern Pacific. Miss Loeb, his stenographer, was writing beside him, and was struck by a portion of the boiler, under which she lay some time, being crushed to death.

Operator Emery had his finger on the key when a portion of the boiler struck him over the heart, killing him instantly. General Manager Van Vleck was struck by a a brick, and for a time it was feared he was fatally injured, but he will recover, though badly hurt. The explosion was caused by letting cold water into an empty boiler.

## PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

### Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Secretary of the Navy, H. A. Herbert, visited the Homestead Steel Works in the course of his inquiry concerning the cost of making armor plate on which testimony has already been taken. After inspecting the armor mills at Homestead, Mr. Herbert left for the East. He will next inspect the Bethlehem works with the same object. He was taken through the entire mill by Carnegie officials who carefully refrained from making any statements concerning the cost of armor plate. Secretary Herbert was accompanied by his private secretary, L. J. Finney, Captain Sampson, of the Ordnance Bureau, and Chief Construction Hichborn. Captain Sampson is the man who investigated on behalf of the Government the charges made two years ago that poor armor was being furnished for United States vessels.

In Philadelphia some time ago, J. A. Hill, a promoter of mutual fire insurance companies, was arrested for making false affidavits to an application for a charter, and pleaded guilty. On Monday, Ben Cochraine, an insurance broker in Philadelphia, pleaded guilty of illegally placing two policies of insurance. The defendant's counsel asked for a moderate sentence because he said the practice was a common one, and the law had never been enforced until the present commissioner took charge. The Court imposed a fine of $100 and costs in each case.

A two-story frame dwelling, owned and occupied by Theodore Saylor, at Bangor, was destroyed by fire The parents were aroused and they, with their children, escaped in their night clothing. All other wearing apparel and furniture were destroyed. Loss $1800, partly insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Thomas Law, of Clarksville, a farmer quite prominent in politics, was kicked in the stomach by a horse and sustained fatal injuries.

Patrick McGraw, aged 28 years, a married man with two small children, and a resident of Girardville, was struck by the early morning express train on the Reading road near his home, Ashland, and so badly injured that he died a few minutes after the accident occurred.

Grasshoppers that have for two seasons played sad havoc with the crops of Wayne county, and which have this season swarmed throughout the county in vast numbers, greatly discouraging the farmers, are suddenly dying, and they are to be found lifeless everywhere. Examinations has disclosed under their wings a very small louse which kills them. In some of the fields the grasshoppers are found to have been killed by this insect.

Edward Murray, a puddler employed in the rolling mills of the Lebanon Iron Company, was terribly burned about the face, neck and arms by an explosion of molten iron. His eyes are so badly burned that it is feared he may lose his sight.

The large barn of Charles Bollinger, in Clay Township, was destroyed by fire, together with six fat steers and a large amount of hay, straw and farm implements. The loss is $5,000; insurance, $3,000. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

George Hohl, a 4-year-old son of Simon Hohl, while visiting his grandfather, near Klapperthal, was bitten by a copperhead snake, which was concealed beneath a pile of wood. The boy at first supposed that he had been bitten by a rat, but a search in the pile of wood revealed the snake His arm soon swelled up to twice its natural size and gave him great pain. His life was despaired for some time, but he has now a fair chance of recovery.

An accident resulting in the death of one man and serious injuries to another occurred at No. 2 shaft of the Hillside Coal & Iron Company. Two miners, Frank and Barnard Balchomas, were drilling when the drill struck a cartridge and a charge of powder that had been inserted in the opening and an explosion followed. Frank was buried under the mass of rock and his life crushed out, while his brother sustained a fracture of the skull and was also injured internally.

The people of Milford, Pike County, were shocked by finding in the glen the dead body of Miss Augusta Bause, a governess in the family of William Strauss, of Brooklyn. Two bullet wounds were found in her breast and a revolver, with two empty chambers, lay beside her. Two letters, written in German, were found lying on a stand in her bedroom, and both announced her intention to commit suicide. The young woman was 27 years old and came to this country with her father, Frank Bause, three years ago. During that time she had been in the service of Mrs. Strauss, who rents a cottage at Milford, in which the family spend their summers. Mrs. Strauss and family and Miss Bause came to Milford a short time ago.

A tragedy occurred in Pottsville, while a party of Polish marksmen were shooting at a target. Andrew Cushman was shot through the bowels by a 38-caliber revolver in the hands of John Sklinchhart, who fled immediately after the shooting. Sklinchhart had been drinking heavily and in a reckless spirit deliberately aimed at Cushman, who with his friends was standing near the target, and fired point blank. The police are now searching for the murderer, who is believed to be in hiding in the woodland skirting the town.

## REBELLION AND FAMINE.

### Fresh Outbreaks in Different Parts of the Chinese Empire.

Advices received from Shanghai shows that disorders are rampant in different parts of China. The Mussulman rebellion, in the northwest district of Kan Su, has reached the greatest proportions. The secret societies in the country are again exciting the natives against the Europeans. Famine and plague are also reported to be raging in the Southern Provinces of China.

Victoria, B. C.—The Empress of India, from Japan, brings word of the recall by his government of Sig. Calvo, Spanish Minister of Japan.

Lieut. Thurston, of the United States steamer Detroit, died recently at Yokohama, and was buried with the usual honors.

A treaty between Japan and Brazil is under negotiation for the sending of 20,000 Japanese laborers to the coffee plantations of Brazil.

## ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Baron de Morel has the finest collection of beetles in France.

Bismarck smokes a very black and strong tobacco despite his physicians' protests.

J. W. Kelly, probably the most widely known variety theatre performer in this country, died in New York on Friday of acute gastritis.

William Lockhart, who died recently at Blackheath, near London, in his 85th year, was the first Protestant medical missionary to China in 1838.

The oldest graduate present at the class reunions at Wesleyan the other day was Dr. P. H. Chase, of the Class of 1823. He was the first one to graduate from the institution.

The Republican candidate for Vice-President, Garret A. Hobart, comes of New Hampshire stock, his father, Horace Hobart, having been a native of Columbia, that State. He has relatives still residing in that town.

Mrs. Ebenezer Humphrey has presented to the town of Oxford, N. H., the original warrant issued by King James of England for the collection of the town tax. It was issued to H. C. Gray, King's collector, and is dated December 31, 1671. It will be placed in the Public Library collection.

The Rev. Henry H. Bogert, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Advent, Bensonhurst, Long Island, declares that, in his opinion, all broad Churchmen are dishonest; and in order to give a personal point to his remark he declares further that Bishop Potter and Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, in New York, are broad Churchmen.

Norman Marston, of Hampton, N. H., who died suddenly the other day, dreamed of his death. Three days before his death papers and letters were placed before him for his perusal, when he laid them aside with the remark: "I shall read no more. I have just dreamed that I have but three days to live, and I shall not have my reason at the last." In just three days Mr. Marston was dead, and the dream was fulfilled to the letter.

Miss Maud Davis, who is teaching in Elliottsville, Me., says she has a very nice schoolhouse to teach in and some very bright pupils, but the black flies are so thick that she is obliged to build a smudge in the stove and fill the room full of smoke. When it gets too thick they all adjourn to the open air and start a new smudge. She says she has been in the smoke so much that she has taken on a fine color, like that of smoked ham.

## GREAT LOSS TO FARMERS.

### West Virginia Valleys Flooded—A Flour Mill Demolished.

The sudden rise in the Mud, Guyan and Twelve Pole Rivers, in West Virginia has resulted in great damage in the valleys of those streams. At many points whole fields of corn, wheat and vegetables have been washed away, and thousands of logs have been carried out into the Ohio River. At Buffalo Shoals the big flour mill of Adolph Thorp was entirely demolished, and the debris and machinery carried away.

## MARKETS.

### BALTIMORE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GRAIN ETC.** | | | |
| FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat. | $ | @ | 4 85 |
| High Grade Extra | | | 3 95 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 62½ | | 63 |
| CORN—No. 2 White | 36 | | 36¼ |
| Oats—Southern & Penn | 23 | | 23½ |
| RYE—No. 2 | 35 | | 36 |
| HAY—Choice Timothy | 16 50 | | 17 00 |
| Good to Prime | 16 00 | | 16 50 |
| STRAW—Rye in car lds | 18 50 | | 19 00 |
| Wheat Blocks | 7 50 | | 8 00 |
| Oat Blocks | 10 00 | | 10 50 |
| **CANNED GOODS.** | | | |
| TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3 | $ | @ | 65 |
| No. 2 | | | 50 |
| PEAS—Standards | 90 | | 1 10 |
| Seconds | | | 85 |
| CORN—Dry Pack | | | 70 |
| Moist | | | 50 |
| **HIDES.** | | | |
| CITY STEERS | $ 7 | @ | 7½ |
| City Cows | 6 | | 6½ |
| Southern No. 2 | 4½ | | 5 |
| **POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.** | | | |
| POTATOES—Burbanks | $ 1 25 | @ | 1 50 |
| ONIONS | 1 00 | | 1 15 |
| **PROVISIONS.** | | | |
| HOGS PRODUCTS—shls. | $ 6 | | 6½ |
| Clear ribsides | 6 | | 6¾ |
| Hams | 10½ | | 11½ |
| Mess Pork, per bar | | | 10 00 |
| LARD—Crude | | | 5 |
| Best refined | | | 6 |
| **BUTTER.** | | | |
| BUTTER—Fine Crmy | $ 16 | @ | 17 |
| Under Fine | 15 | | 16 |
| Creamery Rolls | 16 | | 17 |
| **CHEESE.** | | | |
| CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy | $ 7½ | @ | 7¾ |
| N. Y. Flats | 8¼ | | 8½ |
| Skim Cheese | 3 | | 5 |
| **EGGS.** | | | |
| EGGS—State | $ 11 | @ | 11½ |
| North Carolina | 10 | | 11 |
| **LIVE POULTRY.** | | | |
| CHICKENS—Hens | $ 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Ducks, per lb | 14 | | 15 |
| **TOBACCO.** | | | |
| TOBACCO—Md. Infer's | $ 1 50 | @ | 2 50 |
| Sound common | 3 00 | | 4 00 |
| Middling | 6 00 | | 7 00 |
| Fancy | 10 00 | | 12 00 |
| **LIVE STOCK.** | | | |
| BEEF—Best Beeves | $ 4 30 | @ | 4 50 |
| SHEEP | 1 50 | | 3 25 |
| Hogs | 3 70 | | 3 90 |
| **FURS AND SKINS.** | | | |
| MUSKRAT | $ 10 | @ | 11 |
| Raccoon | 40 | | 45 |
| Red Fox | — | | 1 00 |
| Skunk Black | — | | 80 |
| Opossum | 22 | | 23 |
| Mink | — | | 80 |
| Otter | — | | 6 00 |

### NEW YORK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern | $ 3 60 | @ | 4 20 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 64¾ | | 64¾ |
| RYE—Western | 38 | | 38 |
| CORN—No. 2 | 33¾ | | 34¼ |
| OATS—No. 3 | 22¾ | | 23 |
| BUTTER—State | 10 | | 15 |
| EGGS—State | 11½ | | 12½ |
| CHEESE—State | 6 | | 7½ |

### PHILADELPHIA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FLOUR—Southern | $ 3 60 | @ | 2 60 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 Red | 63½ | | 63¾ |
| CORN—No. 3 | 32¾ | | 33 |
| OATS—No. 2 | 23 | | 23¾ |
| BUTTER—State | 17 | | 18 |
| EGGS—Penna. ft | 12 | | 12½ |

## NEVER TOO LATE.

There is good and bad in the wayside
  inns
On the highways of our lives
And man can never be free from sins
  No matter how hard he strives;
Yet even when down destruction's
  grade
Our thorny pathways trend,
In spite of a thousand errors made
  "It is never too late to mend."

There are crosses heavy for men to
  bear,
  And passions to conquer, too;
There are joys and woes that each must
  share
  Before the journey is through.
But men may be poor for honor's sake,
  And truth and right defend,
And hope will never this promise break;
  "It is never too late to mend."

'Tis never too late for a noble deed,
  For, blessed by the angels' tears,
It plants in the breast of men a seed
  That will grow in after years;
A word of kindness, hope and cheer
  Will always comfort lend;
We must live for love and banish fear
  "It is never too late to mend."

It is never too late to mend, my lad,
  No matter what people say,
And no man's nature is wholly bad,
  Even if old and gray;
And in our journey toward the grave,
  Until we reach the end,
There is time to change and time to
  save—
  "It is never too late to mend."

—Herbert Cass Adams.

## THE REDEEMING ACT.

Dave was a coward and he had always borne the reputation of arrant cowardice ever since he had crawled over the side of his dugout cradle to wallow along with the underfoot world on the white sand before his parents' cabin door. Though country born and bred, a passing thunderstorm struck him with terror, and the sight of the black waters of the "chick" caused a remarkable agitation of his knees. He was a coward, pure and simple. The bristling of a coon routed him unconditionally and a determined 'possum could rob the hen roost before his very face. Indeed, Dave was a coward, and his cousin, Sue Spivey, laughed uproariously when the poor fellow perpetrated his initial and only act of boasting. He had said to her one day very solemnly and no doubt sincerely:

"Toe purtec yo' honah an' happiness I 'ud th'ow away my wuthless life."

Ordinarily Dave's speech was unpolished and provincial, but on this occasion it rose to the dignity of what he felt the occasion demanded.

Sue knew full well his timorous disposition, and would have thought it safe to count on his poltroonery in any event. But a day was sadly near which proved to her the full worth of the poor fellow's grandiloquent assertion.

Long before the late unpleasantness, and until this day, Honeypath was only a siding where occasional trains took water and passed each other. Two or three log shanties without special pretensions to any architectural dissimilarity, marked the site of the town, distinguishing it from the vast area of impenetrable swamp that backed it and the arid waste of sandy bottom through which the glistening polished rails of the grand trunk line writhed and sinuated. Along that glowing metal highway troops of both armies passed and repassed, gazed at curiously by the few women and senile males left in the village, but exciting no other emotion than a blank curiosity that died out even before the white mist of the fine sand stirred by the soldiers' feet had settled behind the retreating bands.

Dave was a native of Honeypath and lived with an aged father in one of the shanties. Sue dwelt with her mother in another near by. Dave's father was a hot-blooded Southerner, whose patriotism answered to the first call to arms, but Dave was timid, fearful of the smell of powder and refrained from action, preferring to suffer the opprobrious epithets which were liberally bestowed upon him and the contempt of the county generally to facing he knew not what horror upon the battlefield. He was not a philosopher and could not plead in extenuation of his neutrality that the martial slaughter of his brother man was a crime and that the wholesale sacrifice of human life was immoral.

Dave was simply a coward and accepted meekly the obliquy which the condition imposed, not even the taunts and cutting sarcasm of pretty Sue Spivey being able to rouse the instincts of battle in his craven soul.

Before the strife ended Sue's mother was gathered to her final rest, being put out of sight in the little sandy graveyard, with only the comment of the two remaining neighbors. And then Dave and Sue toiled early and late in order to wring from the starving acres an unvaried livelihood of yams, cornbread and bacon, more often the cornbread without the embellishment of potatoes and bacon, particularly during the weeks after a hungry foraging party had passed that way.

One day Dave was working among the young potato vines in an open arid field behind the cabin, when Sue ran out to him in troubled haste.

"Oh, Dave, I'm pow'ful skeered!" she panted.

"Skeered o' what?" he asked, without intermission of the bent labor.

"Some—some soldiers just went down the road, an' they spoke to me—sassy like." She hesitated, and Dave looked up to see her pretty face scarlet and her brows bent together in angry lines.

"Well, what did they all say?" he demanded, in his accustomed slow drawl, after waiting in vain for her to proceed.

"They 'lowed they all was a-comin' back."

"Who was they, ennyhow?" he asked, uneasily, his face blanching in anticipation of the martial visit.

"I dunno. They was five of 'em."

"Come on back to the house, Sue," and, shouldering his hoe, he trudged stolidly on before. "Don't you be skeered," he continued, as they reached the yard. "I reckon they won't do nothin'."

Of the two it would have been manifest to the most casual observer that he was the worst "skeered" but he walked on till they reached the house and Sue cried out:

"Yonder they come now—all five."

Dave's face blanched to a sallow whiteness, but he pulled her quickly inside the door.

"What you gwine to do?" Sue asked, nervously, keeping near her cousin, but he apparently did not hear. He had taken down a rifle that had belonged to Sue's brother, who had also offered up his life on the altar of the cause, leaving his weapon to his sister as a means of defence in just such emergencies as this.

"What you gwine to do, Dave?" the girl persisted, coming closer and laying her hand on his arm. Dave shook several cartridges into the cylinder of the rifle, and waiting in silence, apparently not aware that Sue had touched him. Only a few more moments to wait and then the last act in the commonplace little tragedy. A loud pounding at the rickety cabin door, and a derisive imperative voice demanded:

"Hi, in there, open up, or we'll make splinters of yer ol' door!" The threat was garnished by several strong expletives and accompanied with more vicious pounding.

Then for answer went the spiteful snap of the rifle followed by a surprised howl of pain, more voluble profanity and footsteps in rapid retreat.

Dave went to the window and through a knot hole in the shutter reviewed the situation of the enemy. through the aperture the rifle again spoke with decisive, leaden emphasis, and when the smoke cleared away the man inside beheld one of the besiegers lying prone across the freshly hoed potato rows, while another limped painfully in the rear of the retreating trio.

In the short silence that followed the last shot the arid topography of Honeypath seemed to flash before Dave's vision, each peculiarity standing out strong and clear. The fine, white sand covered everywhere with fat-leaved prickly pear and cactus that bloomed perpetually in big butter colored flowers; the bright, blazing sky, the heat that rose and hung heavily over man and beast, the many insects that sat out in the furnace-like sun, rattling shrilly with very joy. Then the dense shade of the murky shadowed swamp and the big scaly black scorpions and dainty multi-colored lizards that played an eternal game of hide and seek among the rotting rails of the old snake fence.

The trio had disappeared into the swamp and Dave calmly refilled his rifle, waiting as though lost in thought. Presently from the rear of the cabin came the harsh command:

"You cowardly bushwhacker in there, come out an' fight like a man! If ye don't, we'll burn ye an' yer shanty an' the gal with ye."

There was no opening in the rear of the cabin, the logs were thick and the chinks were well stopped with clay, so that Dave could not return a leaden answer to this brutal challenge. He fingered the rifle nervously and looked at Sue.

"Oh, Dave, don't open the door," she pleaded, meeting the earnest look bent on her face from beneath the brim of Dave's frouzy slouch hat; "I ain't afeered to burn."

His lips blanched, his knees were wobbly with fear, but he had not forgotten the one boast of his poor, pinched life, uttered so long ago. "Toe purtec' yo' honah on' happiness, I 'ud throw away my wuthless life." He uttered the words again monotonously, fingering the rifle that was held limply in his shaking hands.

Poor Sue, there was no answering laughter in her soul now for those grotesquely sententious words which broke in husky monotone on her hearing like a last prayer.

In that moment Dave, who had always been a coward, who had all his life long borne meekly the scorn and opprobrium attached to the character, he whom heretofore nothing could arouse to a sense of his degradation, calmly arose to the very pinnacle of heroism.

"I'm coming out," he called and shooting back the bolt he stood on the cabin step before them.

"Fall back and give him a show; he's coming out, boys!" Sue clung to him, pleading, "Dave, don't; there's four to one. Don't go!" but he pushed her gently backward into the room.

"Bolt the door behind me!" he said and passed out.

Sue stood motionless in the center of the room waiting for it to begin. Dave pulled the trigger of his gun and turned the corner and instantly four weapons barked with one voice.

Sue heard something heavy fall against the side of the cabin; then instantly the sharp, clear utterance of a rifle answered the carbines again and still again. One carbine only answered; then all was still; only the fretful warbling of a wren in the nearby Cherokee rose hedge breaking the tense silence of the drowsy afternoon hush.

Anxiety conquering terror, Sue drew back the bolt, throwing the door wide open. A broad stream of yellow light and a rush of heat met her, passing over a figure on its knees that always trembled at the sight of deep water. Dave gasped his last breath. Bleeding and shattered, he crept to her feet, after the manner of a faithful dog to die. In the grave gray eyes that were raised to hers there was the light of the exaltation of a passing spirit, triumphant over the shadow of death which already darkened them. His lips moved in the contortion of a smile that broke into an articulate murmur.

"I done said that toe purtec' yo' honah and happiness I would th'ow away my wuthless life—an' I done hit."

And Dave, with the crimson glory of his "wuthless life's" blood streaming from many wounds, passed to the judgment reserved for him from the beginning of all things.

The wren shivered out her fragmentary song to heaven, the perfume of the Cherokee rose filled the air of the fading day, and the setting sun, streaming though the cabin door, touched the still figure of Dave, wrapping him in molten splendor as though with the face of a dying god.

Poor Dave, though a coward all his life long, he had earned the reward of heroism at the very end. "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."—Detroit Journal.

### In Favor of the Bicycle.

Much has been written from time to time in the antagonism of bicycle riding as a healthful sport. Those who have been misled would do well to read the following address, delivered by Professor Albert Abrams to the students of the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco: "In the present state of medical progress distinction is cheaply attained by the inventon of a name. The bicycle hump is a chimera which deserves annihilation. No indubitable case of spinal deformity, the result of the stooping posture assumed by many riders, has ever been reported. This position sometimes shows lack of grace, but the shoulders are held stiffly back in order to obtain a firm grip for the extraordinary muscles of breathing, and the bend is a hinge movement at the axis of the hip joint, and not a forward curvature of the spinal column. From the standpoint of the physiologist, the forward bend is the best, in that it enables the rider desirous of speed to develop a maximum degree of effort with the least distress. It is even claimed that the jar caused by the vibration of the bicycle produces a condition analogous to the railway spine. The fact is that the vibrations of the machine are of real value in many nervous conditions. A variety of vibrating machines, beginning with the Tremoussoir of the old French experimenters, and continued in the apparatus devised in such variety by the exponents of the massage and movement cures, shows how widely recognized are the benefits of a gentle and rapid vibration. In the treatment of insomnia, the vibration produced by the wheel is of great remedial value.

### A Brainless Man.

A Williamsport man has surprised the scientists by living for years without a brain. John Bly, aged twenty years, who died recently, had suffered for a long time with a tumor, which grew into the very base of the brain and occasioned his death. The growth had a visible effect upon his brain, and the case became a curiosity to the medical profession. The tumor was imbedded too deeply into the brain tissues to admit of an operation. It was found that the tumor was nearly as large as a billiard ball. It was so located as to demoralize the nerves of the sight center, and, as a consequence, young Bly was blind for over three years.

It was developed at the autopsy that the entire brain had been hollowed out by the action of the tumor. The cavity was at least five inches in length and was filled with pus. All that was left of the brain was a thin shell, composed of the tougher tissues, which were less susceptible to the process of decay. When an incision was made in the shell the whole mass collapsed.

The circumstance which made the case almost unprecedented in the annals of medical science was the manner in which the patient retained his rationality and faculties under the circumstances. He had the sense of touch, taste, hearing, and smell; had very tolerable control of his locomotor muscles, could talk, and, in fact, was comparatively discommoded in no other way than by the loss of vision. His retention of memory was remarkable. He was able to memorize poems up to within two weeks of his death.—Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Record.

### This Odd Man Duns Himself.

"Mr. Clark wants to see you," said an office boy as he entered the private room of a lawyer in the Cable Telegraph Building, where I was on business.

"Tell him I'm out," answered the lawyer. "Hang that man!" he continued, when the boy had disappeared. He worries the life out of me. He owes me eighty dollars, and called to tell me when he would pay it. Three years ago I loaned him the money, and the day it was due he called to tell me how sorry he was that he couldn't pay, and promised it the next Wednesday. When Wednesday came he met me on the street and made another promise. I have had to change my lunching place four times because he insisted on sitting at the table with me and telling how it was he couldn't pay the eighty dollars just then and when he would pay it. He called at my house when I was entertaining gentlemen at dinner, and said he woldn't accept a gift of the money because he felt in honor bound to pay it. When I tried to get rid of him by sending him eighty dollars, anonymously, so he could pay the debt, he called to tell me he was going away for a couple of weeks, and when he returned would pay the debt. For three years he has kept this thing up, calling here and going out of his way to meet me, so as to dun himself and promise to pay the eighty dollars next week."

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### SHUT EYE TOWN.

Baby is going to Shut Eye town,
Robed for the trip in her little white gown,
Sheltered and safe and snug and warm,
Cuddled up close in her mamma's arm,
She's on the way to Winkum.

Gazing about so baby wise,
Now she closes her winsome eyes.
What cares she if the winds do blow,
Or that the ground is covered with snow?
She's passed the place called Blinktum.

Over the fields where the poppies grow,
As mamma rocks her to and fro,
Her rosy pink lids are freighted down
With sleepy seed by fairies sown,
Within the gates of Shut Eye town.

—[Belle Lowe Stathem.

### HOW TO SEE WIND.

If you wish to see the wind take a polished metallic surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge; a large handsaw will answer the purpose. Select a windy day, weather hot or cold, clear or cloudy, only let it not rain or the air be murky—in other words, let the air be dry. Hold this metallic surface at right angles to the wind—that is, if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west—and incline it at an angle of 45 degrees, so that the wind striking glances and flows over the edge. Now sight carefully over the edge at some small, but clearly defined object, and you will see the air flow over as water flows over a dam.

### SHE WAS AFRAID.

She is a dear little girl who has lived up-stairs in an apartment-house ever since she was born. Her nurse has brought her down-stairs every day, all bonneted and cloaked, and put her in the fur robes in the carriage. Her feet never touch the walk. Now she is about two years old, and she has grown tired of the carriage. She wants to walk. The last snow-storm was that beautiful snow that lies on the ground almost like feathers. The little girl came out and was lifted into her carriage and wheeled away in the sunshine that followed the snow. When she came back and was lifted out of her carriage, she insisted on standing on the walk. She walked to the curb and looked earnestly at the snow. The nurse made a tiny snowball and put it in the little girl's hand. The moment she felt the cold she began to cry. The nurse held the ball in her own warm hand until it began to melt, to show the little girl it would not hurt her. Then the little girl's mamma came and tried to persuade the little girl to step in the snow. At last she picked the little girl up around the waist and held her up as if she were at the seashore and the snow were water, and put her feet in the snow. At the end of three days, after many, many trials, the little girl made a tiny snowball, and laughingly threw it at her nurse.

Are you not sorry for a little girl who had to be taught to love the snow and play with it? The little people who live glad, free lives, and learn to love all the out-of-door things, ought to be very happy.

### A DOG RINGS A FOG BELL.

There is a dog on the Maine coast which is a valuable and valued assistant at a lighthouse. According to the Portland Daily Argus, the animal is the only dog regularly employed at any lighthouse in the district, and he performs his duty in a manner that is perfectly satisfactory. He is attached to the lighthouse at Wood Island, off Biddeford Pool, and has been there for a number of years. He is the constant companion of the keeper, and has learned much of the duties of one of Uncle Sam's lonely watchers.

It is customary for vessels passing Wood Island to give three blasts of the whistle as a salute. At such times the dog runs to the bell room, seizes it in his mouth, and tugs vigorously. The dog never rings the bell except at the right time, and never misses ringing it when it should be rung.

Captain Oliver, of the excursion steamer Forest Queen, was the first seaman to learn of the four-footed helper that the keeper of the Wood Island lighthouse had trained to ring the bell. Several hundred excursionists on the boat saw the dog tugging at the bell rope, and they afterwards made inquiries about the matter.

They learned that it was an old story with the dog, and that during a fog the patient animal rings the bell without complaining for hours at a time. He has never been known to desert his post, which is more than can be said for some of the men engaged to ring fog bells and tend lighthouses.

As nearly every lighthouse that guards the coast there is one dog, and sometimes the keepers have several. They help to while away the long, lonesome hours, and are almost as good as human companions. But, so far as is known, the dog pictured herewith is the only one that has proven to be of any real service to his master.

It is perhaps needless to say that the dog is highly valued by his owner, and money would not buy him. He is a mongrel dog, being more nearly a shepherd than anything else. No particular effort was made to teach him his duty. He "picked it up" from observation, and it took few lessons to make him perfect.

### THE MESQUITE TREE AND ITS USES.

It is a common saying, in the arid regions of the Southwest, that the natives climb for water and dig for wood. This, being interpreted, means that the water for drinking purposes is kept in an earthen jar, or olla, upon the top of the house, where, by means of the more rapid evaporation, caused by this direct exposure to the sun's rays, the contents of the jar are kept continually cool. And the digging for wood is explained by the fact that the only timber through much of that region is the mesquite, a low-growing shrub rather than tree, the roots of which are very hard and make an excellent fuel. For a whole winter I have been warmed by them, broken into little pieces, for they are too brittle to chop, and have found that they give out an amount of heat that is in undue proportion to their bulk.

The mesquite groves are a striking feature of the wide, level expanses of these regions. From a distance they look like peach orchards, only their vast extent precludes the idea that they are such. As timber a man accustomed to living among real forests would hardly give them a thought; but they are very much better than no timber at all. When in New Mexico recently I found that the tree had another use besides that of supplying fuel. It produces a bean which is an important article of food among the Indians, and in times of scarcity with the Mexicans as well. The bean is produced in pods which are seven to nine inches long, and of a buff color. They begin to ripen in midsummer, and, as they have the quality of preventing thirst as well as of satisfying hunger, they are often of the greatest value to travelers through the desert country. The Indians, who know their value, do not hesitate to go a long distance away from water if they can be assured of a supply of mesquite beans along their route.

When used for food the beans are prepared in various ways. When fresh and newly ripe they are put into a mortar of stone or wood, and bruised, then emptied into an earthen dish, mixed with water and allowed to stand for a few hours. The result is a kind of cold porridge or mush, which has a very agreeable blending of sweetness and acidity, and upon which many of the people would willingly exist the year through. As the fruit or bean pods ripen they are gathered for winter use, thoroughly dried and stored in cylindrical-shaped baskets, made of twigs, and covered with grass or earth to keep the rain out. In this way they may be preserved for a long time. When needed for food the pods are reduced to a fine powder, by means of a mortar, and this flour cooked as fancy may dictate. The flour thus prepared is also often kept for a long time.

Horses and cattle feed upon the beans, which are very nutritious, and often find sustenance, and indeed the very means of keeping alive, in them when grasses of all kinds are burned up by the drouth.

### Tornedoes and Their Causes.

The weight of testimony and analysis favors the belief that tornadoes are electrical storms, and that their power is the same that drives the modern motor. Observations upon the recent tornado that devastated a portion of Texas agree with previously collected data upon the general characteristics of such storms. There was irresistible rotary motion, strong attraction or lifting power and tremendous propulsive force. The impact of the storm left a tract of packed earth, as though a very heavy roller had passed over the surface.

Nowhere else in nature or art are the same or similar conditions observed except in the "electrical field." A familiar experiment in the labaratory is to put a handful of iron filings in a bowl and subject them to the influences of induction coils. When one current is turned on the filings arrange themselves on the side of the bowl—polarization—but when a second current, with its poles at right angles to the first, is turned on, the bowl is instantly filled with flying particles, which soon take on a rotary motion and go whirling around the rim of the vessel. The phenomena of this experiment are almost identical, in miniature, with the observed phenomena attendant upon tornadoes upon the larger scale.

It is more than a suspicion of science that the cause of the low and high pressures told by the barometer is to be found in electrical or magnetic conditions; the depression, for example, corresponding to the vacated space in the bowl containing the filings when under the influence of the first current. It is an easy step from this to the hypothesis of a double or alternating current for the formation of the tornado. The practicable application of this principle in electrical mechanism has produced the powerful Westinghouse motors, and it is the only known way in which such rotary motion can be produced with the elements of nature.

### Clothes Mended While You Wait.

It is considered a good, though somewhat ancient, joke when a man tells you that he has to go to bed to get his clothes mended. The joke must have impressed itself seriously on at least one man who heard it, for the other day a down-town man launched a new business, and it is repairing and cleaning clothes while the owners of the articles needing attention are sleeping peacefully.

This new business is intended to find its chief customers among the hotels and boarding houses, where men and women temporarily absent from the needles, sponges and irons of home, often find themselves in dire distresss. The proprietor of this lately organized enterprise has made arrangements with the managers of a number of hotels and boarding houses whereby their guests may turn over their soiled and torn garments at bedtime and have them to put on as good as new when they rise in the morning. A collector passes around at midnight and gets the garments. Busy fingers go to work at once on his harvest, and by daylight, or soon thereafter, the clothes are again at the disposal of their owners. The traveling salesman who cannot carry a wardrobe with him has a fresh crease in his trousers, and the man who accidentally caught his pantaloons on the protruding nail in the seat of his chair is happy once more.

While thus far the plan has worked beautifullw, there is always the danger that the collector may forget to return the clothes, or returning them may get them mixed in his hurry, furnishing the 300-pound man with the trousers of a 98-pound boarder. It brings a shiver to both the hotel proprietor and the guest to think of all the various possibilities of mistakes

A French prophet announces that the end of the world will come next September. If it doesn't come then he can still remain in the prophecy business simply by changing the date.

Greater New York consists of forty-five islands, just as many as there are new stars in our flag.

### His Pride in Crime.

Mr. W. Hazen, chief of the Secret Service, came on from Washington to New York when Ninger, known for more than fifteen years to the detectives as "Jim the Penman," because of his clever pen and ink counterfeits of Treasury notes, was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The maximum sentence is fifteen years or $5,000 fine, or both. It was expected that in consequence of the dangerous character of Ninger's work he would get ten or twelve years at least, especially as he had been for so many years practising his art. A reporter asked chief Hazen why Ninger was let off so lightly.

"I suppose it is because he pleaded guilty," said Mr. Hazen, "and that the court considered that as there was no plate work he was not so desperate a criminal."

Further inquiry showed that the Chief considered the man to be more dangerous than the ordinary counterfeiter. Ninger had no confederates, passed all his own counterfeits and hence enjoyed immunity from detection for fifteen or twenty years. "The plate men," said the Chief, "never run longer than two or three years. The banks, with more or less ease, detect the counterfeits and then the detectives are notified, and in a comparatively short time the party is run down."

A good deal has been said about Ninger's cleverness with the pen, and some doubt was thrown on the ability of the Treasury Department detectives to convict him as the maker of the spurious notes. This was the very point that occurred to Chief Hazen after the forger had got into the hands of George R. Bogg, his deputy in this city. He therefore laid plans accordingly. Ninger was taken up to the rooms of the Secret Service Bureau in the Post Office Building and questioned. His "professional pride" was awakened by a challenge, and then taking up a pen he literally "dashed off" a portrait of Hamilton exactly as it was on one of the $100 notes. With equal celerity and faithfulness he copied a bit of the drapery in the female figure. Then with surprising accuracy he wrote the name of "W. S. Roseerans," Register of the Treasury. Next he was asked to made the figure "20" in the border of another note. It was done almost in the twinkling of an eye. Finally he signed his own name clumsily, strange to say, under the work, and then wrote the Chief's name in a style that could not be surpassed in the most delicate engravings.

When this work was compared with the original and the counterfeits it was seen to be as perfect as duplicate printing. All this was done in the presence of witnesses, and the chief felt he had a perfect case. But Ninger confessed and saved further trouble. He also told the Chief he would help him in any way he could; but no help was needed.

Ninger made three $100 bills of the Farragut portrait, and of these Chief Hazen has two. "The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving," said Mr. Hazen, "told me that the portrait was perfect. There is only one defect in these notes, and that is that the words 'Bureau of Engraving' are omitted. I asked Ninger for the reason of this omission, and his reply was unique. He said he did not want people to believe that the notes were made there, and it would have been a lie. He confessed to making four of the $100 notes with the Lincoln portrait. We have one of those. He passed all his notes here in the East. One of the $100 bills, however, came from the Portsmouth National Bank, of Ohio, and was detected in 1894 by the Chase National Bank, of this city. In getting Ninger to identify a number of his notes I ran in a counterfeit plate note. He held it closely to his eyes and threw it down with disgust, saying it was not his work, but a plate counterfeit. Apparently this is a mania with him, apart from any spirit of avarice that may actuate him. He certainly is a most remarkable man."

### The Lake Carrying Trade.

Canadian vessels whether steam or sail, are at a disadvantage, compared with American craft, in the carrying trade of the great lakes of this continent, because so many of them are built of a limited size to go through the canals to Lake Ontario and Montreal; whereas the later American craft are of much greater size, not requiring to go farther east than Buffalo on Lake Erie. The largest of these are 300 to 400 feet in length and able to carry 100,000 to 200,000 bushels of grain on a draught of 16 to 18 feet of water. Some of the latest Canadian steamers can, however, carry cargoes of 50,000 to 70,000 bushels. We hear this week of some new vessels of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Company, namely, the Thursh, capacity 47,000 bushels of wheat, and the Lapwing and the Hiawatha, 40,000 bushels each, which go up to Port Arthur, Lake Superior, where they load wheat at Fort William or Kingston.—Toronto Monetary Times

### An Old Woman Now.

The venerable Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was eighty-five years old on June 13 last. She is living with her unmarried daughters on Forest street, in Hartford, Conn., and is constantly attended by a nurse. Her condition is such that she can receive no callers, and can give no attention to literature, but she is able to walk out every day with her attendant. Tokens are particularly numerous at this time. She is held in loving remembrance by her readers all over the globe, though there is no influx of telegrams and letters as is usual on her birthday. She is leading a life of absolute retirement, disturbed only by the daily requests from everywhere for her autograph. Recently a cast was made of her right hand, holding a pen, under the direction of David Pell Secor, of Bridgeport. This cast will be placed in the National Museum at Washington.

## THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 9.


### DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
J. L. SPANGLER.
For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

Free silver means, that if you earn a dollar you get a coin that has 50 cents worth of silver in it and is called a dollar.

ALL Republicans and Democrats cursed the last legislature for its infamous doings. Womelsdorf and Curtin voted for the most of it. They will be a good set to keep at home and have Foster and Schofield take their places.

P. H. MEYER, nominee for commissioner, is a gentleman of business qualifications and intelligence, is a farmer and hails from one of the oldest and best Democratic families in the county; in his hands the affairs of the tax-payers will be safe.

IN nominating Daniel Heckman for county commissioner the Democracy paid a just compliment to one of the most prominent Democratic connections in the county. The Heckman's come from away back and always true as steel and this is the first time our ticket is graced with the name.

ON the bill to double the price of coal oil—the pipe-line bill—Harry Curtin voted for it and Womelsdorf was present and dodged it. Farmers, and all consumers of coal oil, these two mis-representatives should be defeated for assembly. Vote for Schofield and Foster.

THE amount of silver coin in circulation in France, maintained at a parity with gold, because no further silver coinage is permitted there, is $70,000,000. The amount of silver coin in the United States, counting also silver certificates, which are equivalent to silver coin, is $828,956,286, or more than 11 times as much as that of France.

QUITE a number of Republican soldiers have intimated they will not support "soldier" Abe Miller for sheriff and give reasons for it that are not complimentary to Abe. The fact is, Abe's nomination for sheriff has not enthused his party half a cent's worth and Cronister is the man who will get the votes for sheriff, he is a favorite with the people.

WE print the ad. of the Harrisburg Daily Patriot in another column. It reaches this county in the morning, over half a day earlier than any of the New York and Philadelphia dailies, and contains the latest telegraphic news. The Patriot is an ably edited Democratic organ and outspoken in its views. Only $3 per annum, daily.

ALL the disgraceful legislation of last session received the votes of our mis-representatives, Curtin and Womelsdorf, in consequence of which the state treasury is bankrupted and short two million dollars. Farmers, you don't want any more Womelsdorf and Curtin. Vote for Foster and Schofield for assembly who will not favor jobs and extravagance.

SINCE Abe Miller does not have great credit among members of his own party as fit for the office of sheriff, the Democrats present a number one man in W. M. Cronister, who is a man of pleasing manner, good reputation and well qualified, and his majority will be swelled by the votes of right-thinking Republicans. Cronister is a favorite among all classes and will be one of the most popular sheriffs, for he will get there.

THERE is only one $10,000 United States note in existence, and that has never been issued, but is kept in the Treasury as a specimen. There are three $5,000 greenbacks. Two of them are in the Treasury; the third was paid several years ago, and is probably in the vault of some bank, because it has never been heard from since. One thousand dollar notes are numerous. There are over 15,000 $500 notes, 237,000 $100 notes, 260,000 $50 notes, and 409,245 $20 notes in circulation.

We desire burglars to destinctly understand that none of the above stuff is to be found about the premises of the editor of this paper.

MANY Democrats, and Republicans, in this county favor the adoption of the Crawford county system of making nominations and doing away with the old delegate system, which is open to abuses in manipulation and buying and selling delegates at the county seat before the meeting of the convention. Under the Crawford county system the voting is done direct at the primary elections for the candidates of your choice, and those having the largest number of votes in the county are declared the nominees. This is simple and leaves the convention little else to do than count the votes. Why not give the Crawford county system a trial in Centre county? In many counties of the state both parties have adopted this system.

ONE stands almost appalled at the task of enlighteningvoterson the dominant issue of the campaign. Here is a story to the effect that a local manufacturer went into his mill to sound his workmen on the subject. Calling an ordinarily intelligent German laborer, he inquired his opinion of the 16 to 1 proposition. The voter replied that he was for silver, that 16 silver dollars in his pocket were better than 1 gold dollar per day. The speaker after information was astounded. A gentleman returned from the South says the conception there of the meaning of "free silver" is that the government will buy up all the bullion offered, coin it into dollars and distribute the mintage free, the same as garden seeds are distributed from the Agricultural Department. Verily there is need of active missionary work before the 4th of November.

### REBERSBURG.

**What Our Correspondent Has to Give us from that Busy Town.**

The farmers are beginning to make hay; the crop will be much better than was expected.

Mrs. Charles Gramley, from Kaneville, Ill., is visiting her relatives at this place; Mrs. Gramley is a daughter of Samuel Loose.

Our telephone poles are all up; now for the wire yet; one week later we expect to be able to talk with Madisonburg, Aaronsburg, Millheim, Coburn, Penn Hall and Spring Mills.

On Sunday afternoon the Union Sunday school at Kreamerville had their Children's day service, the children did well and the audience was well pleased, especially with "Thoughtful Pansy."

On Sunday evening the United Evangelical Sunday school held their Children's day service; the house was crowded to its fullest extent and enough on the outside to fill it another time. The exercises were good; the decorations beautiful. Devotional exercises were conducted by Miss Pearl Waite, a girl of about twelve years of age; Pearl never shirks from duty. The "Floral Cross" under the supervision of Mrs. Crouse, was beautiful.

The following teachers have been selected for our schools: Madisonburg, grammar, George Yearick, primary, Ammon Hazel; Harter's, John N. Moyer; Rebersburg, grammar, W. P. Hosterman, second grade, J. C. Morris, primary, Henry Deutwiler; Gramley's, Ammon Weaver; Wolf's, William H. Limbert; Brungart's, Forest Emerick; Stover's, Harry Yearick. School term begins the first Monday in September, to continue seven months.

### COBURN.

**The Fourth Passed Off Quietly, No Demonstrations.**

Reuben Boyer and family were visiting friends at Spring Mills last Sunday.

Huckleberries are now in market at five cents per quart; they seem to be plenty this year again.

Miss Maggie Seriff, of Watsontown, Pa., is at present sojourning at the home of Prof. James E. Harter.

The veranda at the hotel is now completed and when the painter's brush has been applied it will have an attractive appearance.

Mrs. John Hoffa is at present spending a few weeks visiting her parents near Lewisburg. Her husband joined her in her visit one day last week and will remain a few days yet.

J. H. Fryer, wife and his mother left one day last week in a private conveyance, and drove to Northumberland county to visit R. J. Snavely, whose wife is sick.

A representative of J. H. Beers and Co., of Philadelphia, was in this vicinity last week hunting up data for a proposed biographical work of Central Pennsylvania. He received several subscribers at this place.

The members of the Lutheran Sunday school are now making preparations to have Children's service on the evening of the 19th of July. The title of the service is "Temple Builders."

Prof. Sharp had a Punch and Judy show in the vacant store room of M. Rockey's on Friday evening, which was well attended and was highly commended by all who were present. "Babes in the Woods" was especially a drawing card.

The Glorious Fourth passed off quietly at this place. There was no demonstration of any kind, not even so much as a dog fight. The small boy got in his work with the fire crackers; a merry-go-round was here on a vacant lot to amuse those who wished a "Nelly Bly Flyer;" a few drunks were noticeable, but quietness reigned all day; in the evening a few sky rockets and Roman candles were exploded, and the bang of the cracker was kept up till a late hour, after which the people went to their respective homes, no doubt glad that they were citizens of the land of the free and the home of the brave, and probably free silver.

### OAK HALL.

**Visitors Who Have Been Circulating Among us the Past Week.**

W. H. Rishel is repairing his home.

Our young people had a jolly time on the fourth.

Edward Sellers left on a business trip this week; we wish him success.

Samuel Gilliland returned from school on Monday evening, on account of sickness.

Irvin Johnson, of Hollidaysburg, is visiting at his grand-parents, I. J. Irvins.

Harry Frantz, of Pine Grove Mills, was transacting business at this place on Monday.

Mrs. Alex. Kuhn, of Boalsburg, was visiting at the home of Mrs. Ella Sellers on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jared Kreamer, of Centre Hall, dined at the home of Daniel Korman on Friday.

Miss Boyles, of Altoona, and Miss Williams, of Lemont, visited Mrs. William Rishel at this place.

Harry Tressler and sister, of Filmore and Mrs. Johnson, of Bellefonte, were visiting at the home of Wm. Sellers.

Emanuel Korman and wife, of Bellefonte, and C. W. Korman and family, of Buffalo Run, were visitors at the home of Daniel Korman the past week.

Mrs. Harry Wagner, of Rock Forge, who has been on the sick list for some time, is now visiting at the home of her parents, E. B. Peters, of this place.

**One Way to be Happy.**

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

**Stopped Work.**

The council has quit work on the hill back on Hoffer street. The work will be continued later on.

Few medicines have held their ground so successfully as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During the past fifty years, it has been the most popular of all cough cures and the demand for it today is greater than ever before. Prompt to act and sure to cure.

### MILLHEIM.

**The Elocutionary Entertainment a Great Success.**

Andy Anderson, the horse dealer, left for his home in Iowa on Monday last.

George H. Smull, the insurance agent was seen on our streets last Monday and Tuesday.

The bricklayers are at work on the new school building; Charley Bell, of Bellefonte has the contract.

The band was to State College on the 4th, and received a good drenching; they returned on Sunday afternoon.

Whortleberries and raspberries are very plenty; the former are selling at four cents, and the latter at six cents per quart.

The festival of the United Evangelicals was fairly well patronized, but the rain kept many away. About forty dollars was realized.

Miss Marion Musser, a very interesting and bright young lady, formerly of this borough, but now of Scranton, is visiting friends and relatives here.

Quite a number of people were in town on the 4th; a great many more would have been here but the rain interfered. The usual horizontal refreshments were served.

'Squire F. P. Musser, who has been in West Virginia for some weeks, returned on Tuesday last, and is now ready to dispense justice and equity to all who may have business in that line.

Among those who went to Lock Haven on the 4th were John Goodhart, Ed. Woomer, Israel Confer, Samuel G. Ulrich and W. A. Tobias; they report having had a good time. The eagle did scream for certain.

R. E. Bumiller, the editor, and his daughter Ida, started for Williamsport on their wheels, on Monday afternoon to be gone a few days. Miss Bumiller is the most accomplished rider in this part of the country.

Dr. Jones, the veterinary surgeon, of Watsontown, is stopping at the hotel Musser for a few days. He has with him a fine Perchern Stallion, which he is endeavoring to dispose of; any one wishing a horse of this kind would do well to call on him.

The elocutionary entertainment in the town hall last Friday night, given by Miss Stapleton and her class was well patronized, and the young ladies acquitted themselves well. Miss Stapleton expects to raise a large class in Rebersburg and will give an entertainment at the close of her teaching at that place.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoe set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

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SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY YOUR OWN DRUGGIST.



## New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.


ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1895, —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel, and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut, ash, lin, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two-story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or cribs, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc., with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums; grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house, the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2½ miles north west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and ¼ mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.


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Start the day right by reading the right kind of newspaper. THE PATRIOT is the right kind. It is the only complete morning newspaper that reaches Central Pennsylvania at an early hour of the day. It is one of the foremost Democratic newspapers in the state and the only one printed at the State Capital, the official and political centre of the Commonwealth.

THE PATRIOT makes a specialty of department news and gives more each day than all the other state papers combined. It gives much entertaining and substantial family reading. It has (copyrighted) daily "hints for housekeepers" (a new menu for every day) and a fashion department, through which the latest patterns are supplied to PATRIOT readers.

Pennsylvania politics will be of extraordinary interest from this time on. The State Capital will be the centre of exciting news.

THE PATRIOT has exclusive opportunities for securing advance news of a semi-public character.

Special attention is given base ball and cycling events, with detailed reports of national league games.

DAILY, every week day morning in the year, $3 a year.

WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

THE DAILY issue will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY will be sent from now until after the election, by mail only, on receipt of 25 cents.

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R. H. Woodward Company, of Baltimore, Md., are making a most liberal offer of $200.00 to anyone who will sell 200 copies of "Gems of Religious Thought," a new book by Talmage. This is one of the most popular books ever published. Three editions sold in 60 days. Agents sell 10 to 15 copies a day. An Estey organ, retail price $270, given for selling 110 copies in 3 months. A $100 bicycle given for selling 80 copies in two months. A gold watch for selling 60 copies in one month. This premium in addition to commission. Complete outfit 35 cents. Freight paid. Credit given. Agents wanted also for "Talks to Children about Jesus." 150,000 copies sold, and it is now selling faster than ever. Same terms and conditions as on "Gems of Religious Thought." Other popular books and Bibles also. They offer special and most liberal rates to students and teachers for summer vacation. During last summer a large number of students and teachers canvassed for their books. Among the list there were 23 who made over $200, 57 who won the $200 premium, and 76 made over $150 for their summer work. Write immediately. may7-8t


## PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

**Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.**

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m, Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2.58 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.25 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre, 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.25 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

| Westward. | | | | Eastward. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P M | P.M. | A.M. | STATIONS. | A M | P.M. | P M |
| 1 38 | | 5 40 | Montandon | 9 10 | | 4 55 |
| 1 45 | | 6 15 | Lewisburg | 9 00 | | 4 47 |
| 1 53 | | 6 23 | Biehl | 8 52 | | 4 39 |
| 1 58 | | 6 28 | Vicksburg | 8 47 | | 4 35 |
| 2 07 | | 6 37 | Mifflinburg | 8 38 | | 4 27 |
| 2 18 | | 6 50 | Millmont | 8 25 | | 4 15 |
| 2 25 | | 6 58 | Glen Iron | 8 17 | | 4 07 |
| 2 53 | | 7 27 | Paddy Mountain | 7 48 | | 3 41 |
| 3 02 | | 7 38 | Coburn | 7 38 | | 3 32 |
| 3 08 | | 7 45 | Zerby | 7 30 | | 3 25 |
| 3 17 | | 7 55 | Rising Spring | 7 21 | | 3 17 |
| 3 23 | | 8 02 | Penn Cave | 7 14 | | 3 10 |
| 3 31 | | 8 09 | Centre Hall | 7 06 | | 3 02 |
| 3 37 | | 8 16 | Gregg | 7 00 | | 2 54 |
| 3 44 | | 8 23 | Linden Hall | 6 52 | | 2 48 |
| 3 48 | | 8 28 | Oak Hall | 6 47 | | 2 43 |
| 3 53 | | 8 32 | Lemont | 6 43 | | 2 38 |
| 3 58 | | 8 37 | Dale Summit | 6 38 | | 2 34 |
| 4 07 | | 8 47 | Pleasant Gap | 6 28 | | 2 24 |
| 4 10 | | 8 50 | Axemann | 6 25 | | 2 21 |
| 4 15 | | 8 55 | Bellefonte | 6 20 | | 2 15 |

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5 45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m. 5 07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5 06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.28 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'er Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

| Read Down. | | | May 18, 1896. | Read Up. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | No 5 | No 3 | | No 6 | No 4 | No 2 |
| a. m | p.m. | p. m | Lv. Ar. | p m | p. m | a. m. |
| †7 20 | †7 30 | †3 45 | BELLEFONTE | 10 04 | 6 10 | 10 10 |
| 7 34 | 7 44 | 3 57 | Nigh | 9 49 | 5 57 | 9 56 |
| 7 41 | 7 50 | 4 03 | Zion | 9 43 | 5 51 | 9 50 |
| 7 46 | 7 55 | 4 08 | Hecla Park | 9 38 | 5 46 | 9 45 |
| 7 48 | 7 57 | 4 10 | Dunkles | 9 36 | 5 44 | 9 43 |
| 7 52 | 8 01 | 4 14 | HUBLERSBG | 9 32 | 5 40 | 9 39 |
| 7 56 | 8 05 | 4 18 | Snydertown | 9 28 | 5 37 | 9 35 |
| 7 58 | 8 07 | 4 20 | Nittany | 9 25 | 5 35 | 9 33 |
| 8 00 | 8 09 | 4 22 | Huston | 9 23 | 5 33 | 9 31 |
| 8 02 | 8 11 | 4 24 | LAMAR | 9 21 | 5 31 | 9 29 |
| 8 04 | 8 13 | 4 26 | Clintondale | 9 19 | 5 29 | 9 26 |
| 8 09 | 8 19 | 4 31 | Krider's S'n g. | 9 14 | 5 24 | 9 21 |
| 8 16 | 8 25 | 4 37 | Mackeyville | 9 08 | 5 18 | 9 15 |
| 8 23 | 8 32 | 4 43 | Cedar Springs | 9 01 | 5 12 | 9 09 |
| 8 25 | 8 34 | 4 45 | Salona | 8 59 | 5 11 | 9 07 |
| 8 39 | 8 40 | 4 50 | MILL HALL | †8 53 | †5 05 | †9 01 |
| 9 30 | 9 20 | | Jersey Shore | | 4 30 | 7 55 |
| 10 05 | 9 55 | Arr. | Wm'PO'T Lve | | 4 00 | †7 25 |
| †10 20 | †11 30 | Lve | Wm'PO'T Arr. | | 2 40 | †6 55 |
| 5 08 | 7 10 | | PHILA | | †8 35 | †11 30 |
| 8 32 | 10 30 | | Atlantic City | | 7 00 | 5 30 |
| 6 00 | | | NEW YORK (Via Tamequa) | | †4 30 | |
| 7 25 | †9 30 | | NEW YORK (Via Phila) | | | †7 30 |
| p. m | a. m | Arr. | Lve. | a. m. | p. m. | p. m. |

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.


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## PERSONAL MENTION.

**Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.**

——Alex. Kuhn, of Boalsburg, spent Tuesday in town.

——Nevin Moyer, of Rebersburg, was in town Monday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith spent the last week at Madisonburg.

——Mrs. Emma Wolf, of Rebersburg, spent a few days last week visiting among friends.

——Harry Bitner, of Millersville, is visiting at the home of his grand-father, J. D. Murray.

——Samuel Campbell and mother, of Millheim were callers at Mr. Kurtz's on Monday.

——Miss Annie Dinges is home on a visit to her mother, after an absence of several months.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, of Milton, arrived Tuesday, and will spend some time with friends in this place.

——Miss Roxanna Brisbin is the proud possessor of a new bicycle, and has passed the tumbling period.

——Mr. A. L. Nearhood and son George, of Rebersburg, visited at the home of Ed. Nearhood yesterday.

——Eugene Schadle, of Williamsport, is at present visiting his father-in-law, John Bitner, west of town.

——F. W. Weber, furniture dealer and supply agent, from Boalsburg, was in town on business Tuesday.

——Jacob and Mrs. Bottorf, of Lemont, a few days ago, visited ye editor and a number of other friends here.

——Mrs. Shannon Boal and grandson Ralph Boozer left several days ago on a visit to relatives in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot left last week for Philadelphia on a visit among relatives. She will remain several weeks.

——Mrs. George Pancake, of Harrisburg, is having a pleasant visit with the family of J. R. Lawyer, near this place.

——Miss Blanche Durst, daughter of James Durst, is home on her vacation from the Lock Haven State Normal school.

——Jacob Wagner, of near Tusseyville, was in town Tuesday, and did not forget his usual call at the REPORTER office.

——Mrs. G. L. Goodhart, of Centre Hill, arrived home last Saturday, after spending several months with friends in Illinois.

——George Homan was in town Saturday circulating among the boys. He's now located in Williamsport and is thriving.

——Rev. S. H. Dietzel, is spending this month at his old home near Potters Mills. He expects to locate at Cavetown, Md.

——Mrs. John Mullen returned to her home in Renova on Wednesday, after having spent a month among relatives here.

——Harry Yearick and family, of Philadelphia, have been visiting relatives in Centre Hall and Aaronsburg the past week.

——Mrs. Vance McCormick and children, of Montandon, are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andy Reesman.

——Dr. Jas. Hosterman, of Ford City, Pa., where he has a fine practice, is home at his father's, Alfred Hosterman, on a short vacation.

——Miss Anna Bartholomew has returned home to spend her summer vacation. She has now completed one year at the Millersville State Normal school.

——Hon. Willis R. Bierly, a native of Brush valley, now of Dakota, is visiting in his old home section, and makes an occasional speech in favor of free silver coinage.

——Miss Mabel Allison and Miss Virna Rearick, two of Spring Mills' bright young ladies, visited Miss Clara Swarm yesterday. They made the trip up and back by bicycle.

——Mrs. J. L. Spangler, and Miss Brisbin, daughter of the late Gen. James Brisbin, of Bellefonte, and Mrs. McCormick, of Philadelphia, spent Tuesday with Mrs. Annie Van Pelt.

——Mrs. Carrie E. Osman returned to her home at this place yesterday afternoon. She has been making an extended visit to her son, Rev. Robert B. Wolf, and other friends in Kansas.

——Samuel Rowe, who is employed by a Chicago manufacturing concern of stone crushers, etc., came home Saturday to spend a few days with his family. Sam is on the road, and was up through New York state and Canada.

——W. Lessig, of Reading, Pa., and A. E. Rudy, of Fort Hunter, Pa., are doing the frescoing in the new Reformed church, under the direction of the contractor, C. Day Rudy, of Harrisburg.

——Mrs. Walter Philimore, of Atlanta, Georgia, nee Miss Mary Krumbine, with two children, has been visiting at the home of her brother, John Krumbine. Her husband will follow in a week or so, when they will take a trip to Canada, Mr. Philimore's home.

——James Gregg and wife, of Unionville, will spend a month or two in the valley. James was principal of the Unionville schools last winter, which position he ably filled. He has been tendered several other positions and is undecided where he will locate the coming year.

——N. S. Weaver, of Williamsport, gave us a call the other day, having spun to his father's, Wm. Weaver, at the Union, on a bicycle, via Lock Haven, a distance of 60 miles, in half a day. In his call in our sanctum he was accompanied by his brother John who is employed on a lumber job in Indiana county and also on a visit to the paternal home.

——Rev. James Wilson, of Iowa, was a visitor at Joshua T. Potter's. He recently made a trip to Europe, and preached twice on the steamer while crossing the ocean. A three days' storm raged on the waters. He visited Scotland, England and France. The steamer consumed 100 tons of coal per day, requiring 27 firemen to shovel coal into the furnaces.

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To prevent pale and delicate children from lapsing into chronic invalids later in life, they should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla together with plenty of wholesome food and out-door exercise. What they need to build up the system is good red blood.

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## BIRTH-DAY SURPRISE.

**Miss Mattie Geary's Friends Rush in Upon her Home.**

Quite a pleasant and interesting surprise was showered in upon her at her father's, John Geary's, home, on the Henry Potter farm a few miles west of this place, on last Friday evening, the birth-day of Mattie. It was one of those agreeable affairs that make pleasant memories. A grand supper was one of the features, and the rest of the evening was spent in a happy social manner, mixed with instrumental music. The friends present were:

Mr. and Mrs. White, Axman.
" " Hoover, Pleasant Gap, and Synthan Hoover.
" " Gingrich, Linden Hall.
" " Long, and family, do
" " Ripka, Linden Hall.
" " Meyer, do
" " Confer, do
" " J. T. Potter and family.
Dr. Emerick, Centre Hall.
Mrs. Hanah Smith, Centre Hall.
Miss Phoeba Potter, Linden Hall.
" Jane and Mary Potter, do
Mrs. Wilson and son, do

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—— Subscribe for the REPORTER.


## Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

**AYER'S Hair Vigor**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.**

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NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
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For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.



# A GRAND SUMMER BARGAIN TREAT.

That will make a dollar go as far as two did before. We will now begin our Summer Clearance sale, before the season is over, so you can have the benefit of the bargains in season.

A mixed lot of dress ginghams, all of this season's good's have been selling at 8 and 10c. go to-day at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 10 and 15c are now 8c. A few patterns left of fine Scotch ginghams, were 18 and 20 per yd., are now 12½. We have never raised the price of Lancaster ginghams—old price 5c, now 4½.

A nice assortment of Persian Swiss lawns and dimities—cheap at 10, selling at 5c; better qualities that have been selling at 12½ and 15c now sell at 8. A choice lot of fine dimities and Persian lawn worth 25c and 30c will sell now at 15 and19c. Challies, the all cotton and all wool, from 4½ to 35c. Summer silk for waists and dresses, now 35c.

Persian silks, new designs choice styles, were 75c, $1 and $1.25, now 50, 65 and 97c. One lot dress goods ecru and white satin stripe, washable pique, now 5c per yard. 50 inch red table linen now 15c, better quality, wider, fast color 20c. Indigo blue prints at 3¾c. 36 inch bleached muslin, no starch' 5c. A 50c summer corset now 40c; better quality was $1 now 75c.

Sonnette corset made by the C. P. firm 98c' also H. &S., P. N. glove fitting and Warner corsets. A 40c quality silk mitt, black and colors, now 25c; ligheter weight silk mitts 15c.

Men's All-Wool Suits in black, blue and other colors, $4.00.
Men's All-Wool Serge and Clay Suits in blue and black, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50, and $6.00.
Men's Black Diaganol, French Worsted, also in colors, at $6.00, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00.
The very finest Dress Suits for Men, $8.50, $9, $9.50, $10, $12, $12.
These goods are equal to any $17 or $20 goods of other places.
Young men's suits from 15 to 20 years, all styles and grades. Most fashionable Serge, Diagonals and Cheviots, light, dark, black and blues, from $2.50 upwards.

## Children's Suits.

Children's Wash Suits, all the latest styles, 49c up to $1.24.
Children's Linen Pants, Duck Pants etc., 55c up.
Children'ss Suits in light, dark black, blue and mixed, of the most fashionable design and first-class tailoring, from 98c up.
Knee pants, 100 different styles, from 19c up.
We carry at least $10,000 worth of shoes in stock. Ladies' Kid Shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, from 98c per pair up.
Ladies' dongola kid shoes, patent leather tip, needle toe, every pair warranted, from $1.24 up.

## Shoes.

We almost forgot Men's Shoes. A stock of $5,000 to select from. Men's Working Shoes from 98c a pair up.
Men's Dress Shoes, $1.15 a pair up.

## Carpets.

Mixed Ingrain Carpet, 40 different styles to select from, 28c per yard up to 38c.
Rag Carpet, 20 different styles, from 18c up—some as heavy as sole leather.
All Wool Ingrain Carpets from 45c up.

## Window Blinds.

500 dozen pairs of Oil Blinds, spring rollers and all fixtures included, 15c up.
Men's Dress Shirts, finest percal, with collar and cuffs, from 45c up.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, 1000 to select from, from 25c up.
We carry the most complete line of Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoes of any store that can be found anywhere in the State.

## SPECIAL.

A few of the ladies tailor made capes left that we have been selling at $3.75. The balance go at $3.

We have always carried the finest and cheapest line of white goods, laces and embroideries. A 7 inch valenciennes lace at 10c; an 8 inch emb. for 15 per yd.

Ladies fast black hose at 5c.

Ladies and childrens fast color dark russett hose at 10.

**ANOTHER SPECIAL.** A fine line of Pants for men that cost the manufacture from $2.00 to $3.00 to make up, that we will close out at $1.25, $1.50, $1.98.

Lace Curtains, 50 different styles to select from, 48c. a pair up.

# LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.


## TOURS IN BEAUTIFUL ACADIA.

**One Night at Sea to a Foreign Land by the Tourist's Favorite Line**

The Plant Steamship Line—the Tourists' Favorite Route from Boston to the Maritime Provinces—takes pleasure in announcing the inauguration of its summer schedule of sailings. Beginning June 23d the SS. "Halifax" and SS. "Olivette" will leave the north side of Lewis wharf, 20 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, every Tuesday and Saturday at 12 noon. The SS. "Halifax" sails to Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I. The SS. "Olivette" sails direct to Halfax, both ships making connection at the ports named for all points reached by rail and water lines in the Maritime Provinces, and providing for tourists every comfort and luxury possible to modern travel.

The Plant Steamship Company has compiled a book of tours, covering the principal and interesting routes of travel in the land of the Acadians. These tours are designed to afford the patrons of this line the greatest possible variety and pleasure, and are so arranged that monotony and re-traveling are avoided.

Tourist and ticket agents of all railway and steamship lines in the principal cities will be pleased to give any desired information about the Plant Steamship Line and a postal card requesting Tour Books and Folders is all that is necessary to secure these valuable guides to enjoyab e travel in a delightful summer land.

"Acadia and Thereabouts," issued by the Plant Steamship Company, and one of the handsomest and most interesting souvenir books of tourist literature ever issued, will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address B. F. Blake, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 207 Washington street, Boston, Mass.


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| 15 | **Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains | .25 |
| 16 | **Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague | .25 |
| 19 | **Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head | .25 |
| 20 | **Whooping Cough** | .25 |
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| 30 | **Urinary Weakness** | .25 |
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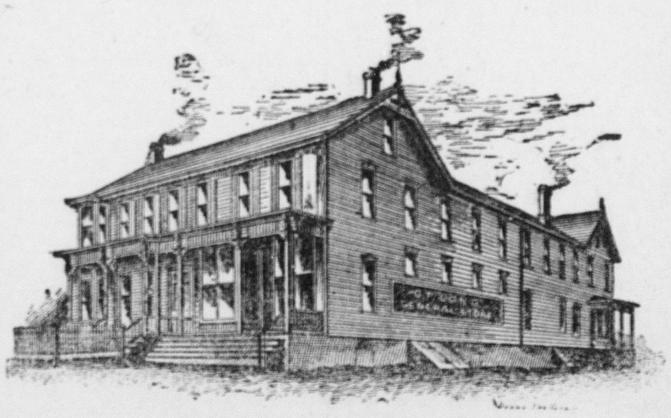

## SPRING

Spring is here. We have just received a large invoice of fine and medium weight

## CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

The very latest Spring and Summer styles. These goods were manufactured expressly for the best retail trade. Also a large assortment of Queensware and Household Goods. We have everything required, such as Carpets, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware, Glassware, Tubs, Pails, etc.

## Our Dress Goods Department

Is very complete. The line of Shirtings, Muslins and Cheviots is simply immense. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. The leather stock having greatly declined in price, we are selling the latest Spring styles of Boots and Shoes at old prices. Ladies and Gents fine Foot Wear a specialty.

In Hats and Caps we continue to carry a large stock. Derby and Alpine Hats very nobby and stylish. Soft Hats at all prices.

Bargains in Groceries, Fish, etc.

**All Kinds of Produce Wanted in Exchange for Goods.**

# C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

# FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

## ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS

**Live and Dead Weight of Fat Lambs---How to Flavor Butter in Ripening Cream Transplanting.**

### PLANTS FORCED BY ELECTRICITY.

It seems to be settled that many vegetables and flowers can be "forced" for early markets, under glass, by the use of electricity, and at a cost which makes the operation profitable to those living near large markets. It is now being practiced to some extent, and if found profitable is likely to increase. The theory is that the light keeqs them growing by night as well as by day. A Boston gardener estimates that he gains five days in the growing of a crop of lettuce, and that it pays him.

### LIVE AND DEAD WEIGHT OF FAT LAMBS.

Many farmers do not know how to estimate the waste in butchering of different kinds of stock. It is larger in the lamb than in most other stock, and in our experience many years ago we found that it was a very fat lamb that would give half his weight in salable meat. An English farmer in Farming World of Edinburgh reports some, which were probably extra fat, in which the live weight varied from 63 to 78 pounds, and the weight of meat was from 48.05 per cent. to 53.84 per cent. Only two were below 50 per cent. out of 10 lambs, and seven were above 50 per cent. The butcher paid double price for the dead weight over what he was offered the lambs for alive, and lost by the bargain.

### KEEP THE CULTIVATOR GOING.

Far too many farmers consider that one or at most two cultivations are all that are needed in the corn, potato and other fields. No greater mistake could be made. One misses half the value of the crop by ceasing cultivation soon after the plants begin to grow. The cultivator should be kept running between the rows every few days until the plants get too high to admit the horse and cultivator going through the rows safely; but of course as the plants increase in size, and the roots begin to stretch out across the space between the rows, cultivation must grow shallower and shallower, so as not to disturb root growth. It is the surface of the ground that needs stirring, for this destroys weeds, lets in the sunlight and warmth, and greatly helps a crop to withstand a lack of moisture. This manner of saving a crop from the injurious effects of a drouth is not sufficiently appreciated by farmers. One can take a crop through a severe drouth with less than half the loss he would otherwise incur, by this constant stirring of the surface soil.—New England Homestead.

### HOW TO FLAVOR BUTTER IN RIPENING CREAM.

It would seem from experiments that the right degree of acidity largely governs the flavor of butter, all other conditions being favorable. Another essential feature in making good butter is, that the cream should be frequently stirred during the ripening process, as many of the lactic acid germs are aerobic and require free oxygen. Where the cream is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, odors are given off; where the cream is cooler, odors are taken on. We have found the best results to be obtained by quick ripening, with frequent stirring. Our highest flavored butter was produced when the activity was about 37 and the cream ripened at a temperature above 70 degrees. Th writer could not say that 37 would do for all localities, as no experiments have been conducted outside of the college creamery. We found no difficulty in changing the flavor of butter from one to three points where the same cream was divided and ripened to differen degrees of acidity at various temperatures. It was found when the cream was ripened to an acidity above 40 that it took on a bitter flavor. The same results were noticeable when the cream was ripened for a long period at a low temperature without much stirring. Low temperatures seem to be favorable to the growth of germs that impart a bitter flavor to cream.—American Agriculturist.

### ROSE BUGS.

By their numbers and their indifference to ordinary measures, the rose bugs seem to inquire stolidly, "What will you do about it?" What indeed! The gardener looks dubious and consults his encyclopaedia. He finds that rose bugs have been known in this country for the last fifty years; the eggs are laid in the ground, and the worms larvae retire during the winter below the reach of frost, coming up to the surface in the spring to undergo their transformation. The beetle on emerging with wings makes its way to the nearest rose bush, where, in the company of its kind, it is soon cradled in the opening roses, repeating the canker of last year.

Clearly, if we would take the defensive-offensive now is the time, and we must be quick about it. In order to secure the survival of what is fittest in our estimation, it is necessary to lend a hand promptly. This is not a case for poisons. So, while the bushes are hoary with morning dew, and the beetle's wings heavy with dampness, go through the rose garden, here shaking off a bug or two into a ready pan, there cutting away a half-eaten bud or flower crowded with the beetles; then, with the aid of shavings, the gathered myriads are speedily consigned to a fiery holocaust. Not a very agreeable process, to say the least, but extreme measures are sometimes necessary if we would enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the summer roses, and one season's patience and thoroughness at the proper time (as soon as possible after the beetles make their appearance, and before the eggs are laid for next season's beetles), will probably keep the flower garden free from the pests for several years to come.—Home Queen.

### TRANSPLANTING.

With a number of varieties of plants growing in a hot bed or seed bed is the rule and then after a good start to grow has been made the plants are transplanted where it is intended to have them grow.

Two causes more than all others combined are the sources of loss; one is in permitting the roots of the plants to get dry while transplanting and the other is failing to press the soil so that they will come in close contact.

The one can be avoided by having a shallow vessel into which a quantity of rich, sandy loam can be put and water added until it is of the consistency of cream, into this the plants should be put, stirring around carefully so thatthe soil will adhere to the roots.

Have the ground prepared in a good time. When it can be done it is always best to transplant as soon as possible after the ground is prepared.

With all plants it will be best to set the plants reasonably deep, generally putting the plant up to the first leaf at least; see that the soil is pressed close around the roots.

If the weather is warm and dry it is nearly always best to water two or three times after setting out, taking care to thoroughly wet the soil, as one good soaking of the soil about the roots is worth a half dozen sprinklings. If care is taken to do the work properly there will be very littlle loss; properly there will be very little loss; in transplanting is due to carelessness.

### POOR QUALITY OF OVERRIPE HAY.

When clover is cut at the right time it is in itself almost a perfect food. If properly cured when thus cut it will be eaten up clean, and none wasted, but if not cut till overripe the stems will become so woody that live stock will not eat them unless impelled by hunger. And the shedding of the leaves will also be much greater while the clover is being cured. Timothy when overripe loses in the same way, but not so quickly as clover. And it should be borne in mind that in some dry seasons when warm winds blow there may be loss in succulence to so great an extent that the grass will be spoiled for first-class hay even before it has reached full majority. It begins to cure while it is growing, and the moment such indications manifest themselves there should be no further delay in cutting. Native grasses make excellent hay when cut at the right stage, but the quality is very much impaired if they are not cut until after grain harvest. Of course, where a large crop is to be harvested it may not be possible to cut all the crop when at its best, but it would be far better in such instances to cut some of the crop rather underripe than to allow some of it to get overripe, because of inability to cut it. And if the weather should prove very showery it would be better to allow the hay to get overripe than to cut it then, for it is simply impossible to cure hay at such a time. But happily such weather seldom visits the Northwest at haying time.—The Silver Knight.

### SOME DON'TS.

Don't fail to notice whether your horse sweats as freely as he should do on a hot day. A dry skin, dilated nostrils, dragging gait and panting breathing, often precede by several days a bad attack of sunstroke, says Dr. H. F. James in the St. Louis Republic.

Don't get a measly piece of ice to apply to your horse's head, if he does go down. Play the hose all over him until he is in a regular pool of water. Get a few hundred pounds of ice, apply a large piece to the pool, and make large quantities of ice water with the rest. Sponge freely with this over the body ani legs, and inject as much as possible once an hour.

Don't attempt to give any medicine by the mouth until the animal has regained consciousness. If you attempt to force medicine down him while delirious, most of it will pass down the windpipe into the lungs, and even if he recovers from the sunstroke, he will probably die in a few days from mechanical bronchitis.

Do not give up a case too quickly. I have seen horses make good recoveries that have been on the ground fighting and delirious for eight hours, and drenched with ice water all this time. Abstraction of heat is the main thing in the treatment.

Don't let your horse eat grass for more than ten minutes the first time of the season, and then only when he is cool.

Don't give a big drink of water even on this small allowance. Gradually increase the quantity of grass as he gets used to it. A free gorge at the first, especially with the advent of hot weather, predisposes to violent colics or inflammation of the bowels. Mistaken kindness kills a large number of horses every summer. Remember that a horse does not need a great variety of food, and that his bowls are more richly supplied with blood than a human being's, which accounts for the severity and fatality of his intestinal ailments

Don't cool out your horse too suddenly in a draughty place. Congestion of the lungs and pneumonia may result from the sudden determination of the blood inwardly, and these diesases are more fatal in summer than in winter.

Don't neglect on a hot day to keep a wet sponge and a small sunshade on your horse's head. If you don't do that, bathe frequently with cold water.

Don't forget just now to procure good sweat pads to prevent sores. Replace collars with breast straps if possible. Some tender-skinned horses will get sore backs, necks and tails in hot weather despite these precautions, but there is no excuse for the existence of half the summer sores on horses. They are due to filth, neglect and the use of improperly fitting harness .

### Railroad Wreck Made to Order.

A railroad wreck was made to order and witnessed by more than 20,000 people, at Columbus, O., recently. The affair at Columbus, O., recently. The affair had been widely advertised and proved a great attraction. People came for miles to witness a railroad wreck that was to embrace all the features of those which are accidental except in the matter of killed and maimed. The New York World devotes considerable space to it.

A special track one mile long was laid near the main line of the C., H. V. and T. Railway, where it passes Buckeye Park. On this special track two locomotives were advertised to meet in collision while running at a high rate of speed. The programme was carried out faithfully The iron monsters were headed toward each other, the throttles opened wide, the engineers jumped off and the huge machines came together with a deafening crash. It was expected that both engines would be demolished, and the expectations were not amiss. After the collision the locomotives were a heap of iron fit only for the scrap pile.

A. L. Streeter was the manager of the collision. For several years he has had the idea in his head, and he thought the opening of the beautiful Buckeye Park a suitable time. The affair was widely advertised, and the Hocking Valley Railroad, which furnished the engines and cars, secured much more in passenger receipts than the engines and cars were worth.

The old engines were selected to end their days of usefulness before a concourse of pleasure seekers. Both had been in the service of the road ever since it was built, twelve years ago. They were repainted and decked in gala attire for their execution, and were rechristened, one "A. L. Streeter," and the other "W. H. Fisher," the latter after the general passenger agent of the railroad. Behind each engine three loaded coal cars were coupled. This made a heavy train and insured sufficient weight to make the collision realistic.

The engines were separated by a distance of about a mile and a half, and at the firing of a bomb they were started towards each other. Gradually they increased their speed until they were going ten miles an hour. Then the engineers opened the throttles wide and jumped from the steps of the cabooses. At every revolution of the driving wheels the engines gained speed, and when they crashed together they were going at least fifty miles an hour.

One of the engines had a down grade and it ran faster than the other, so that the collision did not occur exactly where it was expected, but only missed the spot about fifty yards, which was regarded as close figuring. A group of railroad men were standing within 200 feet of the spot where the collision occurred. Two flying pieces of iron came whistling through the air, and one struck Thomas C. Peck, chief clerk in the passenger department, breaking both bones of the left leg below the knee.

Ropes had been stretched to keep the crowd at a safe distance. As soon as the engines met the air was filled with escaping steam and smoke. Immediately the crowds broke through the ropes and crowded around the wreck, While the drive wheels were still whirling rapidly in the air the relic-hunters began removing pieces of the broken machinery as souvenirs and soon the engines were dismantled. Every bit of metal small enought to be portable was carried away by the enthusiastic spectators, who yelled themselves hoarse over the success of the entertainment.

Several hundred cameras were leveled at the wreck and views were taken of the engines just before they met and after the collision. One of the best is reproduced in the Sunday World. As the two iron monsters struck they rose in the air like stallions fighting and then crashed together so compactly that it was difficult to tell which engine was which. The coal cars behind the engines telescoped and were almost as badly wrecked as the engines, but the caboose did not suffer greatly.

The engine named "W. H. Fisher" was known as No. 12 during its term of service. It had been driven during all its life by Engineer Pat Clauney, and it was his hand that opened the throttle that started the doomed mass of machinery on its last run. The "A. L. Streeter" was formerly No. 21. J. D. Loomis, one of the oldest engineers on the road, had sat in the cab for a dozen years and he can say that he stayed with the machine to the last, as he started it and then jumped, allowing the machine he had operated for so long to go forward into what he had succeeded in avoiding for so many years.

The collision, which was the most expensive entertainment ever provided for an Ohio audience, was a tremendous success in every way. All day the spot was crowded by visitors, who looked with awe on the pile of iron which the day before had been two valuable locomotives and seemingly endowed with life.

### A Law of the Paris Louvre.

A curious old law still prevails with regard to the pictures in the Louvre, Paris. No painting is permitted to adorn its walls until the artist shall have been dead ten years.

# THEY CANNOT WAKE HER UP

## STUDY OF A CASE THAT IS TYPICAL OF MANY.

**Caused by Singing a Pathetic Song What is the Mystery of Such Long Sleeps?---The Malady Is Spreading.**

A woman lies in one of the wards of the New York Hospital at the present time whose condition has excited universal attention for several weeks past, as told in the Herald. She is Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld, the wife of a musical composer. Previous to her removal to the hospital referred to Mrs. Rosenfeld lay at her home in Jay street, Brooklyn, for seventeen consecutive days in a semi-comatose condition without partaking of a particle of nourishment. During this period she was visited by a dozen of the best physicians of Brooklyn, among these the celebrated neurologist, Professor John Shaw, of the Long Island College Hospital; the well known practitioners, Drs. Henry Noss, O'Grady, Stone, Dixon, former Health Commissioner Dr. John Griffen and many others, all of whom failed to arouse the sufferer from her lethargic condition or to afford any permanent relief.

In his natural desire to relieve the suffering of his wife, Mr. Rosenfeld admitted to her bedside a host of so-called hypnotists, magnetic curists, Christian scientists, massage specialists, believers in the universal efficacy of oxygen as a remedial agent, and others whose sympathy overran their knowledge. Unlike the somewhat similar case of Morris Pront, the so-called boy sleeper, at the Beth-Israel Hospital, who was isolated from the public by his doctors, no one was denied admittance to Mrs. Rosenfeld's bedside while she was at home.

Notwithstanding the publicity given to the case, no definite remedy was suggested and no material benefit to the sufferer was obtained. As a last resort, and by the advice of the medical fraternity in Brooklyn, generally, Mrs. Rosenfeld was removed to the New York Hospital and has remained there ever since in practically the same condition as she was when she was taken from her home, with the exception that during the last few days the consulting physician of the hospital, Dr. A. B. Ball, has succeeding in inducing the patient to partake of small quantities of liquid nourishment, barely sufficient to support life

The physicians generally in attendance upon the patient have practically agreed that she is suffering from what is known in France as "grande hysteria," otherwise known as hysterio-epilepsy. A great deal of attention has been given to this disease by the celebrated French hypnotist, Charcot, and by Bournerville and Regnard and P. Richer, most of these distinguished scientists pursuing their investigations in the Salpetriere, in Paris. Of all diseases to which human flesh is heir hysteria seems to be one of the most complex and the least understood.

The disease is rather one of the mind than one of the body. If, for example, a woman falls into the water or gets burned or tumbles down stairs, and thereby develops hysteria, the mistake is often made of ascribing the disease to catching cold or to the injury received, although it really was the mental excitement which produced it.

An analagous instance of this is found in the case of Mrs. Rosenfeld. The incident which resulted practically in her collapse was the singing of a song. One day her husband had inserted an advertisement for a servant, and had thereby secured the services of a domestic. The girl came and worked half a day, and was then discharged by the hysterical woman for no apparent cause. Later in the day, after the insertion of a like advertisement in an evening paper, he secured another servant. Unable to bear the unreasonable treatment of her mistress, this girl also left.

This annoyed Mr. Rosenfeld a great deal, as during the previous week several servants had been discharged in a like manner. He then upbraided his wife forcibly for her erratic conduct, which brought the tears to her eyes, and she exclaimed pathetically:—"You'll be sorry when I'm gone."

Touched by the humor and pathos of the situation and alive to the inspiration, Mr. Rosenfeld went to the piano and composed a song with the title of his wife's remark. On the following day, when the song was completed, in the presence of a number of visitors, Mrs. Rosenfeld attempted to sing the song to her husband's accompaniment, but, overcome by the association of ideas, when she reached the chorus, which runs as follows:

None to fondle and caress you,
None to brush your tears away,
None to care for you in sadness,
When you're feeble and grown gray,
None to take you to his bosom,
None to call you then his own,
None to care if dead or living,
You'll be sorry when I'm gone.

the singer fell upon the lounge, weeping hysterically, and lapsed into the lethargic condition in which she has remained ever since. The remarkable sensitiveness of women to hysterical-emotional condition generally was shown upon every one of the women present, who began to weep in sympathy with the sufferer.

Mrs. Rosenfeld has been closely confined in the New York Hospital for the last two weeks. She is being treated in an interestingly original manner by the hospital physicians. This treatment consists of almost absolute isolation. None of her friends, and not even her husband has been allowed to speak to her while at the hospital. The theory of Dr. Ball, who has the patient in charge, is that isolation will give her an entire change of emotional conditions. Deprived of the society of her husband and of the household pets by which she has been surrounded many years, the doctors are of the opinion that isolation will produce a beneficial effect by the reason of the new surroundings and a production of the physical condition of the mind hitherto unknown to her.

While isolation is a comparatively new treatment in America, it has been tried with success by the German physicians and also by Charcot, the celebrated French expert. Dr. A. B Ball, of the New York Hospital, is of the opinion that the emotions can be so steeled against a supersensitive condition that entire quiet and isolation will restore a normal state to the mind and body

Although Mrs. Rosenfeld constantly moans for the society of her husband, and in her delirium incessantly repeats his name, the doctors think it absolutely inadvisable to admit him into her presence. They are willing that he should see her face, listen to her voice, be near her, but her eyes must not rest upon him. Therefore, while wearily waiting for the recovery of his wife, Mr. Rosenfeld visits the hospital daily. He goes up into the ward where she is confined, peers in through the door and looks upon his wife's face. Day after day this weary vigil has been continued, but no glance of intelligence has cheered the weary visitant. Still, pale, wan and emaciated, the woman lies in her tranced condition and knows not of her husband's watchful care.

The physicians all concur in the belief that while Mrs. Rosenfeld's higher consciousness is in the abeyance, she is still cognizant of what is going on about her, although in that cataleptic condition which prevents her from expressing her wishes. Some of the higher medical authorities say she is practically in the mental state which is a counterfeit of sleep. In fact, she is suffering from a protracted nightmare. This is proved by the fact that when the ambulance came to remove her to the hospital she was cognizant that she was about to be removed from her home, and made a feeble, inarticulate effort to express her fear of removal. That she has not at any time lost her consciousness completely is proven by her feeble effort in the hospital to express the desire to see her husband.

Few similar cases have excited such interest as that of Mrs. Rosenfeld. The investigations growing out of her case have called particular attention to the alarming increase of hysteria in its graver forms during the past few years. Not one of the physicians who have been in attendance upon the case but has commented upon the increasing prevalence of this disease, and no contemporaneous disease affords such complexity of symptoms as hysteria. A Brooklyn physician was called only last week to treat a similar case in a milder form. As is usual, a woman was the sufferer. She sobbed and acted like a spoiled child. The first impulse of the physician was to throw a glass of ice cold water into her face. But such action was prevented by the overzealousness of her relatives. This calls attention to the necessity of isolation in such cases.

When surrounded by loving but medically ignorant friends the patient cannot be treated in a scientific manner. Many doctors concur in the belief that in the milder forms of hysteria a good trouncing would be more efficacious than a ton of medicine. The reasoning along this line is that such treatment would be such a violent departure from precedent that the patient would be surprised and shocked back into a normal and healthful condition.

In the case of Mrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld, now at the New York Hospital, the physicians can give no definite idea as to how long she may remain in her present condition. It is altogether a matter of conjecture as to whether the treatment of isolation will be beneficial in her case.

### No More Crying Babies.

Though the sound of a baby's crying is never agreeable music even to the most devoted mother, it has been held for centuries that this was an affliction from which there was no escape. It has remained for the very new women who are in charge of a well known New York nursery to discover that an infant's screams are wholly superfluous in a well regulated home. This is the method by which discontented babies are persuaded to hold their peace: As soon as a child begins to cry the nurse catches it up, holds it gently and places her hand over its nose and mouth so that it cannot breathe. The crying ceases directly and the child is allowed to breathe freely again. Should it a second time attempt to scream the same simple and effectual method is applied. This is repeated until the baby imagines that the painful stoppage of the breath is caused by its own effort to scream, and so is careful to keep quiet.

The nurses attest that this regime works to a charm, that the most well-bred quiet is always preserved in the nursery, and that the self control exhibited by the tots of three months old, even when in actual pain and distress, is something remarkable. Roaring will therefore be eliminated from the accomplishments of the modern baby.

The Hungarian crown, the royal head-dress worn at their accession by all the Austrian emperors, is the identical one made for Stephen, and used by him at the time of his coronation, more than eight hundred years ago. It is of pure gold, and weighs nine marks and six ounces (about fourteen pounds avoirdupois). It is adorned with fifty-three sapphires, fifty rubies, one emerald and three hundred and thirty-eight pearls, but no diamonds, it being a notion of the royal Stephen that diamonds were unlucky.

May 3, 1895: Twenty people killed in and near Sioux City, Ia.

## A TORNADO RECORD.

**The Most Important Storms in This Country Since 1874.**

Since 1874 the figures regarding tornadoes are tolerably accurate, having been compiled by the Weather Review. Here are the most important storms, exclusive of the recent terrible visitations in the West:

Nov. 22, 1874: The town of Tuscumbia, Ala., was destroyed. Ten people were killed and 100 buildings destroyed; loss $100,000.

May 6, 1876: A tornado in Chicago killed several people and destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

June 4, 1877: Mount Carmel, Ill., destroyed; 10 killed, 30 wounded; loss $400,000.

July 7, 1877: Pensaukee, Wis., destroyed; 8 killed, many wounded; loss $400,000.

June 1, 1878: A path 750 feet wide and a mile long mowed through Richmond, Mo. There were 13 killed, 70 wounded; loss $100,000.

Aug. 9, 1878: A disastrous tornado in Wallingford, Conn. The loss of life amounted to 34 and twice as many wounded; loss $200,000.

April 14, 1879: One man was killed and sixty buildings destroyed in Collinsville, Ill. This tornado struck a cemetery and levelled every tombstone.

April 16, 1879: Sixteen people were killed in Walterboro, S. C. During the storm many claimed to have seen balls of fire rolling along the ground.

April 18, 1880: Ten killed and 30 injured in Fayetteville, Ark.

April 18, 1880: Every house in Marshfield, Mo., a town of 2,000 people, was destroyed or badly damaged; 65 were killed and 20 wounded.

April 18, 1880: Several people killed in Beloit, Wis. On the same day a similar storm struck Licking, Mo., and killed 3, wounding 15, and leaving 200 homeless.

April 24, 1880: Six people killed in Taylorsville, Ill.

May 28, 1880: Fifteen people killed and four times as many wounded in Savoy, Tex.

April 12, 1881: A tornado, accompanied by hailstones of enormous size killed 10 people in Hernando, Miss .

June 12, 1881: Tornado in De Kalb County, Mo., killed 5 and razed 80 buildings.

July 15, 1881: New Ulm, Minn., suffered; 11 killed; loss $400,000.

Sept. 24, 1881: Nine killed in Quincy, Ill.

April 18, 1882: Brownsville, Mo., partially destroyed; 8 killed.

June 17, 1882: Disastrous storm in Grinnell, Ia.; 60 killed, 150 injured; 140 houses destroyed in three minutes; loss $600,000.

April 22, 1883: Every house in Beauregard, Miss., torn down, and 29 people killed. Thirteen people were killed in the neighboring town of Wesson the same day.

May 18, 1883: Sixteen peopel killed in Racine, Wis.

Aug. 21, 1883: Town of Rochester, Minn., destroyed and 26 people killed.

Feb. 19, 1884: Eleven people killed in Leeds, Ala.

Aug. 3, 1885: Six people killed in Camden, N. J., by a storm which destroyed property worth $500,000.

April 14, 1886: Seventy-four people killed in St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn.; loss $400,000.

April 21, 1887: Twenty killed and 300 injured in Prescott, Kan.

April 22, 1887: Twenty killed and over 100 wounded in Johnson County, Ark.

Feb. 19, 1888: Mount Vernon, Ill., 13 killed, 54 wounded; loss, $400,000.

Jan. 9, 1889: East Reading, Pa., 40 people killed by a storm which destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

Jan. 12, 1890: One hundred houses razed and 3 people killed in St. Louis, Mo.

March 27, 1890: Awful storm in Louisville, Ky. There were 76 killed, 200 injured, $2,250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

July 7,1890: Nine people killed in Fargo, N. D.

April 1, 1892: Thirty-four people killed in several small towns in Kansas, Towanda and Augusta suffering most.

May 28, 1892: Twenty-eight people killed in Wellington, Kan. Loss, $500,000.

June 15, 1892: Sixty people killed in Southern Minnesota.

April 12, 1893: Seventeen people killed in Robinsonville, Miss.

April 26, 1893: More than 100 people killed by a series of tornadoes in Oklahoma.

April 30, 1893: Thirty people killed in Cisco, Tex.

June 21, 1893: Storm near Topeka, Kan., resulted in the loss of 14 lives.

July 6, 1893: Storm visited Pomeroy, Ia., and neighboring villages, killing more than 100 people.

Sept. 21, 1894: Over seventy-five people killed in a general storm in Minnesota and Iowa.

### Colonial Relic.

Miss Hitchborn daughter of Chief Naval Constructor Phillip Hichborn, has recently come into possession of an interesting colonial specimen. It is a desk that was in the possession of the Hichborn family at the time of the Boston tea party. Many years ago it it was taken to Sandy Point, Me., by an ancestor, and has only lately been shipped to Miss Hichborn's home in Washington.—Boston Herald.

### Paris Mushroom Caves.

One of the most interesting sights around Paris is the mushroom caves, which are nothing more nor less than tunnels containing at intervals of a few feet small beds of fertilizer mixed with virgin soil. The caves where mushrooms are grown are especially prepared, and great care and attention are given to their keeping and perfect preservation.

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Will realize the greatest amount of good in the shortest time and at the least expense by taking

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

**Hood's Pills** are easy to take, easy to operate


### A Masonic Sign.

A man is known by his motions—if the looker-on has the discerning eye of a fellow-craftsman. Such is the point of a street scene reported by a St. Louis newspaper. A stranger in Boston stood in front of a Columbus avenue apartment house in process of construction, apparently interested in what he saw, and picked up a brick, which he turned over in his hand one or twice.

"I will give you a job if you want it," said the foreman, who had observed the stranger.

"What kind of a job?" asked the other, as he snook the brick dust from his gloves.

"Laying brick, of course," was the answer. "I know from the way you picked up that brick that you are a brick mason, and we are short-handed with the cold weather on us."

"Thank you," answered the stranger. "Once I would have jumped at your offer. Thirty-five years ago I wandered these streets looking for such a job and couldn't find it, though I needed it as much as any poor fellow in the city. I took Greeley's advice and went West where I have laid tens of thousands of bricks and employed men to lay millions for me. I don't need the work but I am pleased that you recognied in me a member of the craft."

The stranger was one of the largest contractors in St. Louis.

### He Sat Down.

He was no orator, but he knew when he had said all that he could say. He was a Maine man, and attempted to speak in town meeting on a subject that greatly interested him.

"Fellow-citizens," he sang out lustily, as he arose—"fellow-citizens!" A long and embarrassing pause, and then he added: "If I only had the ideas I ought to have on this subject, and had the words to express those ideas, I think I could relieve my feelings." How the crowd cheered as he sat down!—Lewiston Journal.

It is perhaps as well that men don't grow wings before they get to heaven; their wives would use them to trim their hats.


## AN OPEN LETTER.

WHAT MRS. I. E. BRESSIE SAYS TO AMERICAN WOMEN.

**Speaks of Her Melancholy Condition After the Birth of Her Child.**

"I feel as if I was doing an injustice to my suffering sisters if I did not tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me, and its worth to the world.

"From the birth of my child until he was four years old, I was in poor health, but feeling convinced that half of the ailments of women were imagined or else cultivated, I fought against my bad feelings, until I was obliged to give up. My disease baffled the best doctors.

"I was nervous, hysterical; my head ached with such a terrible burning sensation on the top, and felt as if a band was drawn tightly above my brow; inflammation of the stomach, no appetite, nausea at the sight of food, indigestion, constipation, bladder and kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, attacks of melancholia would occur without any provocation whatever, numbness of the limbs, threatening paralysis, and loss of memory to such an extent that I feared aberration of the mind.

"A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and spoke in glowing terms of what it had done for her.

"I began its use and gained rapidly Now I am a living advertisement of its merits. I had not used it a year when I was the envy of the whole town, for my rosy, dimpled, girlish looks and perfect health.

"I recommend it to all women. I find a great advantage in being able to say, it is by a woman's hands this great boon is given to women. All honor to the name of Lydia E. Pinkham; wide success to the Vegetable Compound.

"Yours in Health, MRS. I. E. BRESSIE, Herculaneum, Jefferson Co., Mo."

Sparkling with life—rich with delicious flavor, HIRES Rootbeer stands first as nature's purest and most refreshing drink. *Best by any test.*

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 5c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.


## REV. DR. TALMAGE.

### The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

**Subject: "The Mighty Hunter."**

TEXT: "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."—Genesis x., 9.

In our day hunting is a sport; but in the lands and the times infested with wild beasts it was a matter of life or death with the people. It was very different from going out on a sunshiny afternoon with a patent breechloader, to shoot reedbirds on the flats, when Pollux and Achilles and Diomedes went out to clear the land of lions and tigers and bears. My text sets forth Nimrod as a hero when it presents him with broad shoulders and shaggy apparel and sunbrowned face, and arm bunched with muscle—"a mighty hunter before the Lord." I think he used the bow and the arrows with great success practicing archery,

I have thought if it is such a grand thing and such a brave thing to clear wild beasts out of a country, if it is not a better and braver thing to hunt down and destroy those great evils of society that are stalking the land with fierce eye and bloody paw, and sharp tusk and quick spring. I have wondered if there is not such a thing as gospel archery, by which those who have been flying from the truth may be captured for God and heaven. The Lord Jesus in His sermon used the art of angling for an illustration when He said, "I will make you fishers of men." And so I think I have authority for using hunting as an illustration of gospel truth, and I pray God that there may be many a man to-day who will begin to study gospel archery, of whom it may, after a while, be said, "He was a mighty hunter before the Lord."

How much awkward Christian work there is done in the world! How many good people there are who drive souls away from Christ instead of bringing them to Him! All their fingers are thumbs—religious blunderers who upset more than they right. Their gun has a crooked barrel and kicks as it goes off. They are like a stupid comrade who goes along with skillful hunters. At the very moment when he ought to be most quiet, he is crackling an alder, or falling over a log and frightening away the game. How few Christian people have ever learned the lesson of which I read at the beginning of this service, how that the Lord Jesus Christ at the well went from talking about a cup of water to the most practically religious truths, which won the woman's soul for God. Jesus in the wilderness was breaking bread to the people. I think it was good bread. It was very light bread and the yeast had done its work thoroughly. Christ, after He had broken the bread, said to the people, "Beware of the yeast or of the leaven of the Pharisees." So natural a transition it was, and how easily they all understood Him! But how few Christian people there are who understand how to fasten the truths of God and religion to the souls of men! Truman Osborne, one of the evangelists who went through this country years ago, had a wonderful art in the right direction. He came to my father's house one day, and while we were all seated in the room he said, "Mr. Talmage, are all your children Christians?" Father said, "Yes, all but De Witt." Then Truman Osborne looked down into the fireplace and began to tell a story of a storm that came on the mountains, and all the sheep were in the fold, but there was one lamb outside that perished in the storm. Had he looked me in the eye I should have been angered when he told that story. But he looked into the fireplace, and it was so pathetically and beautifully done that I never found any peace until I was sure I was inside the fold where the other sheep were.

The archers of olden times studied their art. They were very precise in the matter. The old books gave special directions as to how an archer should go and as to what an archer should do. He must stand erect and firm, his left foot a little in advance of the right foot. With his left hand he must take hold of the bow in the middle, and then with the three fingers and the thumb of his right hand he should lay hold of the arrow and affix it to the string—so precise was the direction given. But how clumsy we are about religious work! How little skill and care we exercise! How often our arrows miss the mark! Oh, that there were more institutions established in all the towns and cities of our land where men might learn the art of doing good—studying spiritual archery, and known as "mighty hunters before the Lord."

In the first place, if you want to be effectual in doing good, you must be very sure of your weapon. There was something very fascinating about the archery of olden times. Perhaps you do not know what they could do with the bow and arrow. Why, the chief battles fought by the English Plantagenets were with the long bow. They would take the arrow of polished wood, and feather it with the plume of a bird, and then it would fly from the bow string of plaited silk. The broad fields of Agincourt and Selway Moss and Neville's Cross heard the loud thrum of the archer's bow string. Now, my Christian friends, we have a mightier weapon than that. It is the arrow of the gospel; it is a sharp arrow; it is a straight arrow; it is feathered from the wing of the dove of God's Spirit; it flies from a bow made out of the wood of the cross. As far as I can estimate or calculate it has brought down 400,000,000 souls. Paul knew how to bring the notch of that arrow on to that bow string, and its whir was heard through the Corinthian theatres, and through the courtroom, until the knees of Felix knocked together. It was that arrow that struck in Luther's heart when he cried out "Oh, my sins! Oh, my sins!" If it strike a man in the head, it kills his skepticism; if it strike a man in the heel, it will turn his step; if it strike him in the heart, he throws up his hands, as did the Emperor Julian of old when wounded in the battle, crying, "O Galilean, Thou has conquered!"

In the armory of the Earl of Pembroke there are old corselets which show that the arrow of the English used to go through the breastplate, through the body of the warrior and through the backplate. What a symbol of that gospel which is sharper than a two-edged sword, piercing to the dividing asunder of body and soul, and of the joints and marrow! Would to God we had more faith in that gospel! The humblest man, if he had enough faith in it, could bring 100 souls to Jesus—perhaps 500. Just in proportion as this age seems to believe less and less in it, I believe more and more in it. What are men about that they will not accept their own deliverance? There is nothing proposed by men that can do anything like this gospel. The religion of Ralph Waldo Emerson was the philosophy of icicles; the religion of Theodore Parker was a sirocco of the desert covering up the soul with dry sand; the religion of Renan was the romance of believing nothing; the religion of the Huxleys and the Spencers merely a pedestal on which human philosophy sits shivering in the night of the soul, looking up to the stars, offering no help to the nations that crouch and groan at the base. Tell me where there is one man who has rejected that gospel for another who is thoroughly satisfied and helped and contented in his skepticism, and I will take the car to-morrow and ride 500 miles to see him. The full power of the gospel has not yet been touched. As a sportsman throws up his head and catches the ball flying through the air, just so easily will this gospel after awhile catch this round world flying from its orbit and bring it back to the heart of Christ. Give it full swing, and it will pardon every sin, heal every wound, cure every trouble, emancipate every slave and ransom every nation.

Ye Christian men and women who go out this afternoon to do Christian work, as you go into the Sunday-schools, the lay preaching stations and the penitentiaries and the asylums, I want you to feel that you bear in your hand a weapon compared with which the lightning has no speed, and avalanches have no heft, and the thunderbolts of heaven have no power; it is the arrow of the omnipotent gospel. Take careful aim. Pull the arrow clear back until the head strikes the bow! Then let it fly! And may the slain of the Lord be many!

Again, if you want to be skillful in spiritual archery you must hunt in unfrequented and secluded places. Why does the hunter go three or four days in the Pennsylvania forests or over Raquette Lake into the wilds of the Adirondacks? It is the only way to do. The deer are shy, and one "bang" of the gun clears the forest. From the California stage you see, as you go over the plains, here and there a coyote trotting along, almost within range of the gun—sometimes quite within range of it. No one cares for that; it is worthless. The good game is hidden and secluded. Every hunter knows that. So, many of the souls that will be of most worth for Christ and of most value to the church are secluded. They do not come in your way. You will have to go where they are. Yonder they are down in that cellar; yonder they are up in that garret. Far away from the door of any church, the gospel arrow has not been pointed at them. The tract distributor and city missionary sometimes catch a glimpse of them, as a hunter through the trees gets a momentary sight of a partridge or a roebuck. The trouble is, we are waiting for the game to come to us. We are not good hunters. We are standing in some street or highway expecting that the timid antelope will come up and eat out of our hands. We are expecting that the prairie fowl will light on our church steeple. It is not their habit.

If the church should wait 10,000,000 of years for the world to come in and be saved, it will wait in vain. The world will not come. What the church wants now is to lift its feet from damask ottomans and put them in the stirraps. We want a pulpit on wheels. The church wants not so much cushions as it wants saddlebags and arrows. We have got to put aside the gown and kid gloves and put on the hunting shirt. We have been fishing so long in the brooks that run under the shadow of the church that the fish know us; that they avoid the hook and escape as soon as we come to the bank, while yonder is Upper Saranac and Big Tupper's lake, where the first swing of the gospel net would break it for the multitude of the fishes. There is outside work to be done. What is that I see in the backwoods? It is a tent. The hunters have made a clearing and camped out. What do they care if they have wet feet, or if they have nothing but a pine branch for a pillow or for the northeast storm? If a moose in the darkness steps into the lake to drink, they hear it right away. If a loon cry in the moonlight, they hear it. So in the service of God we have exposed work. We have got to camp out and rough it. We are putting all our care on the people who come to our churches. What are we doing for the thousands upon thousands that do not come? Have they no souls? Are they sinless that they need no pardon? Are there no dead in their houses that they need no comfort? Are they cut off from God to go into eternity—no wing to bear them, no light to cheer them, no welcome to greet them? I hear to-day surging up from the lower depths a groan that comes through our Christian assemblages and through our beautiful churches, and it blots out all this scene from my eyes to-day, as by the mists of a great Niagara, for the dash and the plunge of these great torrents of life dropping down into the fathomless and foundering abyss of suffering and woe. I sometimes think that just as God blotted out the churches of Thyatira and Corinth and Laodicea, because of their sloth and stolidity, He will blot out American and English Christianity and raise on the ruins a stalwart, wideawake, missionary church that can take the full meaning of that command, "Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

I remark, again, if you want to be successful in spiritual archery you need not only to bring down the game, but bring it in. I think one of the most beautiful pictures of Thorwaldsen is his "Autumn." It represents a sportsman coming home and standing under a grapevine. He has a staff over his shoulder, and on the other end of that staff are hung a rabbit and a brace of birds. Every hunter brings home the game. No one would think of bringing down a reindeer or whipping up a stream for trout and letting them lie in the woods. At eventide the camp is adorned with the treasures of the forest—beak and fin and antler. If you go out to hunt for immortal souls, not only bring them down under the arrow of the gospel, but bring them into the church of God, the encampment we have pitched this side of the skies. Fetch them in. Do not let them lie out in the open field. They need our prayers and sympathies and help. That is the meaning of the church of God—help. O ye hunters for the Lord, not only bring down the game, but bring it in!

If Mithridates liked hunting so well that for seven years he never went indoors, what enthusiasm ought we to have who are hunting for immortal souls! If Domitianus practiced archery until he could stand a boy down in the Roman amphitheater, with a hand out, the fingers like that, and then the king could shoot an arrow between the fingers without wounding them, to what drill and what practice ought not we subject ourselves in order to become spiritual archers and "mighty hunters before the Lord!" But let me say, you will never work any better than you pray. The old archers took the bow, put one end of it down beside the foot, elevated the other end, and it was the rule that the bow should be just the size of the archer; if it were just his size then he would go into the battle with confidence. Let me say that your power to project good in the world will correspond exactly to your own spiritual stature. In other words, the first thing in preparation for Christian work is personal consecration.

Oh, for a closer walk with God,
A calm and heavenly frame,
A light to shine upon the road
That leads me to the Lamb.

I am sure that there are some here who at some time have been hit by the gospel arrow. You felt the wound of that conviction, and you plunged into the world deeper; just as the stag, when the hounds are after it, plunges into Scroon lake, expecting in that way to escape. Jesus Christ is on your track to-day, impenitent man! not in wrath, but in mercy. O ye chased and panting souls! here is the stream of God's mercy and salvation, where you may cool your thirst! Stop that chase of sin to-day. By the red fountain that leaped from the heart of my Lord, I bid you stop. Is there in all this house anyone who can refuse the offer that comes from the heart of the dying Son of God? Why, do you know that there are, in the ban shed world, souls that, for that offer you get to-day, would fling the crown of the universe at your feet, if they possessed it? But they went out on the mountains, the storm took them, and they died.

There is in a forest in Germany a place they call the "deer leap"—two crags about 18 feet apart, between them a fearful chasm. This is called the "deer leap" because once a hunter was on the track of a deer. It came to one of these crags. There was no escape for it from the pursuit of the hunter, and in utter despair it gathered itself up and in the death agony attempted to jump across. Of course it fell, and was dashed on the rocks far beneath. Here is a path to heaven. It is plain, it is safe. Jesus marks it out for every man to walk in. But here is a man who says: "I won't walk in that path. I will take my own way." He comes on until he confronts the chasm that divides his soul from heaven. Now his last hour has come, and he resolves that he will leap that chasm, from the heights of earth to the heights of heaven. Stand back now, and give him full swing, for no soul ever did that successfully. Let him try. Jump! Jump! He misses the mark, and he goes down, depth below depth, "destroyed without remedy." Men, angels, devils, what shall we call that place of awful catastrophe? Let it be known forever as the sinner's death leap.

### Unique Soldiers' Monument.

Chicago is contemplating using as a soldiers' monument the big stone pillar quarried in Wisconsin for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition. It is the largest monolith in the world, being 100 feet long.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

### A Rather Unsatisfactory Condition of the National Finances.

The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures issued by the Treasury Department shows the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year just closed to have been $326,189,226, and the expenditures $352,231,470, which leaves a deficit for the year of $26,042,244. Although there was a surplus for June of $2,349,430, it is expected that the figures for July will show a deficit of at least $10,000,000, and probably more. The appropriation of $5,000,000 for sugar bounty payments is now available, and it is the expectation that all of the claims will have been settled and paid before the end of the month. During July the payments on account of interest, pensions and naval appropriations will be exceptionally large, so that the deficit for the month is likely to be above $10,000,000, rather than less. The showing for the year is far from satisfactory to the treasury officials, and what is equally as disquieting is the fact that the immediate future promises nothing better. The receipts from internal revenue during the year amounted to $146,503,264, nearly $11,500,000 less than the Secretary's estimates sent to Congress. The customs yielded $160,544,351, or $11,465,649 less than the Secretary's estimates. The total receipts for the year, however, show a gain of about $12,800,000 over 1895. The customs increased about $8,250,000, the internal revenues about $3,000,000. The receipts from miscellaneous sources make up the balance. The pension payments during the year amounted to $139,434,046, a reduction of nearly $2,000,000 from last year's payments. The interest payments during the year increased over $4,250,000.

The records of the Treasury Department show that the excess of expenditures over receipts since January 1, 1893, aggregate $140,635,123, which is divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Last half of fiscal year 1893 | $1,984,396 |
| Fiscal year 1894 | 69,803,260 |
| Fiscal year 1895 | 42,805,223 |
| Fiscal year 1896 | 26,042,244 |

## DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Three men were killed and two injured by a fall of rock in the Pioneer Mine, at Ely, Mont.

Six persons were injured seriously in a collision between a heavily loaded brewery wagon and a Bayonne trolley car, in Jersey City.

A Erie Railroad passenger train struck a wagon near Corning, N. Y., and killed two of the occupants—Daniel Reidy and Michael Kearns.

A Prescott despatch says that cattle are dying from starvation in all directions on the ranges of Arizona, the lack of feed being due to the drought.

A party of berry pickers was caught by a train on a trestle at Oakdale, Mass Liza and Annie Anger, aged 10 and 12 years, were killed and two others injured.

An explosion of gas in the Washington Mine, at Fayette City, Pa., resulted in the instant death of two miners. Several others who were in the colliery have not yet been found.

Six persons were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht during a gale on Lake Shawano, near Oconto, Wis. Two of the party clung to the boat and were rescued after being in the water five hours.

By the explosion of a quantity of blasting powder, kept in an up-stairs storeroom at the home of William Costello, near Charlotte, Iowa, Lucy Hogan, a servant, aged 17 years, and Mat Costello, 11 years old, were killed.

Andrew Cole, an aeronaut, who has been giving a series of ascensions at Grand Rapids, Mich., fell from his balloon, and was fatally injured. The wind hurled his balloon against the corner of a building, dragging him from his trapeze.

John Sheckenbaugh and William Sylvester, laborers on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, while at work near Elkton, Md., were struck by an express and instantly killed. They had stepped in front of the express in an effort to avoid another train.

A Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf passenger train collided with a switch engine at a water tank near Bierstadt, Colorado, and was badly wrecked. Engineer Michael Shannon, of the passenger train was killed. Fireman Collins and Baggageman Davis fatally injured, and the engineer and fireman of the switch engine seriously injured.

## WORK AND WORKERS.

Another strike of the tailors of New York and Brooklyn is threatened.

The American Linen Company's mills, at Fall River, shut down for an indefinite period

The Wampanoag Mills, in Fall River, Mass., have posted notices announcing a shut-down for two weeks

A New Bedford, Mass., despatch says that there will be no general shutdown of the mills there during July and August.

Annual suspension time is at hand in the iron, steel and glass industries of the country, and for the next few weeks many thousands of men will be idle. The '96-7 wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has gone into effect.

A mob of striking quarrymen from Berea, Ohio, attacked a quarry at West View and were driven off by a force of deputy sheriffs. Over sixty shots were fired and three of the strikers were wounded. The Sheriff has asked Governor Bushnell for four companies of state troops to quell the rioting.

A Cleveland, Ohio, despatch says that the strike at the Brown Hoisting Company's Works, involving 900 men, has been in progress five weeks, and no settlement seems in sight. Martin Schautz, one of the men who returned to work, was attacked by the strikers as he left the works and fatally injured. A mob, which congregated at the works, was charged upon by the police, who used their clubs vigorously.

Ex-Captain-General Campos, in defending his course in Cuba before the Spanish Senate said he was responsible only for the military operations. He criticised what he termed the quasi-complicity of America in filibustering expeditions.

## THE FRESH-BREAD CHARITY.

### What One Worthy New York Philanthropist Is Doing.

One of the oddest sights that New York affords is the procession of the hungry which moves past Grace Church at ten minutes before 1 o'clock every morning. It is the parade of the unemployed—the hungry poor.

Eighteen years ago a Vienna bakery was established in New York. It came from the centennial at Philadelphia. Eighteen years ago the proprietor of this bakery began the nightly distribution of the broken loaves of bread to the hungry poor. The custom has prevailed ever since, and the foreman estimates that two million loaves of bread have been given away during the eighteen years. The retail value of that bread would be more than $150,000; its wholesale value would be one-half as much. In the winter months fresh coffee is given with the bread. Both coffee and bread are a charity offering by the owner of the bakery.

The men begin to assemble a little before 12 o'clock. The first comer stands just in front of the bakery door on a side street. The rest fall in behind him, and before 1 o'clock the line stretches to Broadway, and along that thoroughfare fifty yards to the doorway of Grace Church.

There are hurrying steps from all directions as the hour of distribution approaches, for the late-comers are likely to go hungry.

At ten minutes before 1 o'clock the bakery door is thrown open and the stout foreman appears. Two bakers' assistants bring out some boxes piled high with broken loaves. This is fresh bread which has been spoiled in the baking.

When the loaves are a little defective they are sold at a low price to small shopkeepers; but when they are broken the pieces are kept for the poor.

One of the boxes is placed at the head of the line, and the first man helps himself to the fattest chunk of bread that he can distinguish in the light from the doorway. Then the shuffling line moves past, each man picking up his piece of bread and going on his way. Many are tramps by profession, but most of the bread-receivers are workingmen out of employment.

Slowly the line passes. There is no scuffling for place. Each takes his turn. Sometimes a man lingers for a minute to make a selection from the box, and the foreman has to break the blockade by ordering him on.

At 1 o'clock the last loaf of bread is seized and carried away. A dozen hungry, disappointed men turn away without complaint and without even a philosophical shrug of the shoulders.

The neighboring doorsteps are peopled with bread-eaters; but many have taken the food to their hungry homes, and may have gone with it to the parks, their only lodging-places.

### The Mo

"Why have you p years?" wearily as the drama.

"I don't know," answere miscreant, "unless it was to gi a chance to wear all your costumes."

Drawing his mantle more closely about him, he nodded to the leader of the orchestra.—Detroit Free Press.

### Not in Paris.

A Princeton student, who is spending a year in Paris, recently wrote to a friend in this country to send him a pair of good American shoes, a corn popper, and a book of gospel hymns.


### The Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle

There must be some mistake about orange juice being good for you; it is so pleasant to take.

**Are You Satisfied With What You Know,** Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have 50 or 90 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopaedia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopaedia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard st., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopaedia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

Professor Wiggins says that the electric wires which are strung overhead are the causes of tornadoes.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A psychological laboratory is to be established in the University of California.

Buy $1.00 worth Dobbins Floating Borax Soap of your grocer, send wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mf'g Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you free of charge, postage paid, a Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 208 pages, bound in cloth, profusely illustrated. Offer good until August 1st only.

The trolley car is to be tried in the Maine lumber regions to haul logs to the main rivers.

E. A. Rool, Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured my wife of catarrh fifteen years ago and she has had no return of it. It's a sure cure." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Book borrowers are generally good book keepers.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. ALLIE DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

The Woman Question—"How much is he worth?"

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The girls who ride bicycles have as dirty hands as the boys.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Ramie cloth is used as machine belting.

## Sweetness and Light.

Put a Pill in the pulpit if you want practical preaching for the physical man; then put the pill in the pillory if it does not practise what it preaches. There's a whole gospel in Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills; a "gospel of sweetness and light." People used to value their physic as they did their religion—by its bitterness. The more bitter the dose the better the doctor. We've got over that. We take "sugar in ours"—gospel or physic—now-a-days. It's possible to please and to purge at the same time. There may be power in a pleasant pill. That is the gospel of

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

## CHEAPEST & BEST.

GERMAN DICTIONARY
OF 624 PAGES
FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
A FIRST-CLASS DICTIONARY
AT VERY SMALL PRICE.

It gives English Words with the German Equivalents and Pronunciation and German Words with English Definitions. Sent postpaid on receipt of $1

READ WHAT THIS MAN SAYS:

SALEM, MASS., May 31, 1895.

*Book Pub. House*, 134 Leonard St.:
The German Dictionary is received and I am much pleased with it. I did not expect to find such clear print in so cheap a book. Please send a copy to ——, and inclosed find $1 for same. M. M. HASKELL.

Address
BOOK PUB. CO.,
134 Leonard Street, New York City.

## A WELL DRILLER

of thirty years' experience in the Eastern States, and who is well known from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our machines he bought: "It is the nearest perfection I have yet seen. If I want another machine for big work I should have another of yours!" Circulars free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

## DROPSY

Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS' TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

**OPIUM** and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, Ga.

BNU 28

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

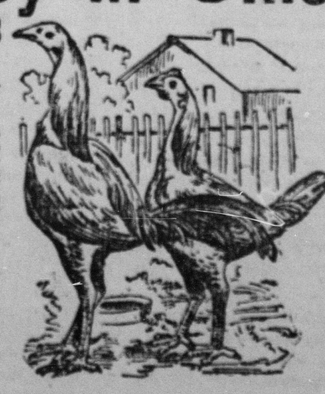
## Money in Chickens.

MONEY IN CHICKENS
—IF YOU—
KNOW HOW

To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

ONE HUNDRED PAGE BOOK

We offer, embracing the PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES of



a man who devoted 25 years of his life to CONDUCTING A POULTRY YARD AS A BUSINESS, not as a pastime. As the living of himself and family depended on it, he gave the subject such attention as only a need of bread will command, and the result was a grand success, after he had spent much money and lost hundreds of valuable chickens in experimenting. What he learned in all these years is embodied in this book, which we send postpaid for 25 cents in stamps. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases, how to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject.

BOOK PUB. HOUSE.
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. July 9.


# THE NEW RACKET

*No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.*

**6,400 Square Feet Floor Space,**

And every nook and corner crowded with merchandise, in the great variety, that goes to make a

**MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.**

Bargains fresh from the trade centres of the United States, placed on our counters and floors every morning.

Do U C "baits" advertised, U can depend on it that 9 out of 10 times U can get the "special" at The Racket for less money, and U never pay more.

Advertisements go out regularly from this town, claiming great things—but seldom stand the test. We guess you know 'em by this time.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

# JULY REDUCTIONS.

We have on our bargain counter a lot of Summer Dress Goods, that we are closing out at big reductions. You can take your choice of the different patterns at

**5c. PER YARD.**

They were 8 and 10c.

Also a lot of remnants in Dimities at bargain prices.

We do not wish to carry any over if we can prevent it

**PRICES WILL DO THE WORK.**

**W. T. MEYER,**

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**


### LOW RATES.

**To the National Educational Association, at Buffalo, N. Y., via P. R. R.**

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Buffalo, N. Y., on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, to be held in that city from July 7 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on July 5 and 6 excursion tickets through to Buffalo and return at a single fare for the round trip, plus $2.00 (the latter amount for membership fee.) Tickets are good only for continuous passage in both directions, going passage to be commenced on date of issue, and require to be validated by Joint Agent at Buffalo before they will be accepted for return passage. They will be good returning July 11 to 15 only, unless deposited with Joint Agent not later than July 10, when return limit may be extended not later than July 31, 1896.

Tickets will not be good for passage on New York and Chicago Limited Express, nor on limited express trains of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

Information in regard to exact rates and time of trains can be obtained on application to the nearest ticket agent.

### Our June Weather Report.

The warmest days here, in June 19, 86; 20th, 87; 22nd, 86; 26th, 87.

The coolest was, 1st, 2nd and 3rd 43; 30th, 49.

The rains in June were on 4th .23 in. at morning; 6th, .19 in. at noon; 7th, .25 in. noon; 8th, .21 in. evening; 9th, .12 in. night; 13th, .31 in. afternoon and .55 in. night; 14th, .36 in. during day; 16th, .25 in. evening; 21st, afternoon, .45 in.; 24th, night, .12 in.; 25th during day, .80 in.; 27th, night, .22 in.

Thus it will be seen we had frequent rains during the month, all thunder showers, making the total rainfall for June 4.06 inches.

### Arnold Renominated.

The Congressional Conference of the Twenty-eighth District met at DuBois on last Wednesday afternoon. All the five counties, Clearfield, Centre, Elk, Forest and Clarion were represented. Col. W. F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, who was endorsed by Centre County Republicans after a disgraceful scene in convention, withdrew his name, and W. C. Arnold, of Clearfield, the present member from the district, was nominated by acclamation and received the congratulations of all present.

### New Barn.

Among the improvements at the station is a new barn now being erected by R. E. Bartholmew.

## FOUND DEAD IN BED.

**Mrs. Elizabeth Miller Expires at the Home of Her Sister at Tusseyville.**

The sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Elizabeth Miller occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Strohm, at Tusseyville, to whom she was paying a visit, on last Friday night or early Saturday morning. Her death was quiet and peaceful, and the family was not aware of it until morning, when she was found dead in bed. The cause of her demise is attributed to heart disease and paralysis.

Mrs. Miller's death was sudden and unexpected, and was a great shock to her many friends. She had retired with the family in her usual state of health, and there was not the slightest premonition that Death's hand should touch her brow in the later hours. It is supposed she had been dead some hours before being found. She was aged about 64 years.

The funeral took place on the following Tuesday morning, interment being made in the Reesman family plot in the Centre Hall cemetery.

Mrs. Miller's maiden name was Elizabeth Heltman, and she was born in Lamar township, Clinton county. She was united in marriage to David Reesman, father of J. A. Reesman, of Centre Hall, in 1851, being his second wife. One son was the result of this union, being the Charles Reesman, who died about one year ago at Plainfield, Ill. In 1856 she became a widow. Her second marriage occurred in 186', to Wm. Miller, of Mackeyville, Clinton county. The family removed to Wisconsin in 1864, where Mr. Miller, her husband, died in about 1891. Two children were the result of this union, one surviving, being W. E. Miller, of Stockton, Ill.

Mrs. Miller came east last fall and made her residence with her son, J. A. Reesman, in Centre Hall, desiring to end her remaining days in the district of her birth. Two sisters, Mrs. Wm. Rishell and Mrs. Jacob Strohm, both of Tusseyville, survive her; also two brothers living in Clinton county, and one in Nebraska.

She was a lady of refinement and was greatly attached to her church. Her residence in Centre Hall was the means of adding many friends to her acquaintance.

### Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Miles C. Deppery and Julia C. Kuhn of Old Fort, Potter township.

Victor E. Auman and Maggie E. Jamison, of Spring Mills.

Robert Dixon and Maggie Haddock, of Snow Shoe.

John A. Hockenberry, of Osceola, Clearfield Co., and Clara B. Walker, of Moshannon, Centre Co.

Edwin Ebers, of Hublersburg, and Amanda Shreffler, of Pleasant Gap.

Henry C. Coble and Sue W. Waite, of Millheim.

R. J. Miller, of Philadelphia, and Mary S. Gregg, of Potter township.

John Lyons, of Spring township, and Clara Sundy, of Bellefonte.

J. Morgan Thomas, of Paintersville, Mifflin Co., and Clara E. Barr, of Alfarata, Mifflin Co.

### Local Dottings.

All kinds of berries are unusually plenty and in some parts of the valley are selling at 4 cents per quart.

Peter Hoffer, one of our most worthy citizens, is still confined to his room, having been ill a number of weeks; all will be glad to see him out again.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Delaware peach crop will be a very large one and the fruit low in price.

Get the Reporter for the campaign at 25 cents. Send in the names.

A goodly number of our good subscribers owe a goodly sum on the good Reporter, by paying up will be doing us great good.

Doctors Emerick and Jacobs inform us that sickness, of late has been on the increase, with a fair share about Pleasant Gap, tho few serious cases.

Persons in the mountain districts wishing to bring berries as pay on Reporter, can do so.

### Serious Run-off in a Hay Field.

On Wednesday afternoon as Mrs. McLanthan Musser, two miles south of our town was driving a horse in a hayrake, on which she sat, the horse, from some cause took fright and ran off. The lady was thrown under the rake and dragged a short distance. She was picked up unconscious, and an examination by Dr. Jacobs proved that a shoulder blade had been broken, and also some painful cuts about her face and head. She is getting along as well as can be expected.

### Death at Millheim.

The Journal notes the death of the widow of Jacob Bartley, in the above town, on 27 ult., aged nearly 88 years. A number of children survive her.

### Rev. Rearick's Services.

Sunday, July, 12, at Centre Hall, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 7 p. m.; Union church 10 a. m.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $150

## GREGG-MILLER.

**A Pretty Wedding Takes Place at the Home of Col. Andrew Gregg.**

A very pretty and quiet wedding was solemnized last Tuesday at the residence of Col. Andrew Gregg, a few miles above town, when his daughter, Miss Mame Gregg was united in marriage to Mr. Roland Miller, of Philadelphia. Rev. Faus, of the Methodist church performed the ceremony.

The bride is an accomplished and refined young lady, and since the death of her mother she has efficiently borne the main responsibility of the household.

Mr. Miller is originally from Pleasant Gap, where his parents resided. He is now engaged in the painting business and located at Philadelphia, where he and his bride have gone to make their future home.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple were tendered with serenade music by the Pleasant Gap band.

### Struck Magnetic Rock.

Alf. Krape and Jacob Lee, well drillers, are now at work on what was known as the Wm. Harter farm, one mile south of Aaronsburg, and have gone down 100 feet thro solid rock, starting in an old well a few rods from the barn. The rock proves to be magnetic and the drills become strongly magnetized in doing the work; other metalic instruments being rubbed with this rock, also become strongly magnetized. This is significant of the presence of ore. The water of the old well, which was 24 feet in depth, was strongly impregnated with sulphur, but has been dry for many years.

### Married at Harrisburg.

On Saturday last, July 4th, Mr. Alfred P. Wieland and Miss Jennie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Mitchell, were married at the home of the bride's parents, at Harrisburg, Pa. Al, as he is more familiarly known among his Centre Hall associates, is a son of Mr. D. T. Wieland, of Linden Hall, and is now in charge of the Syracuse, N. Y., branch for the H. J. Heinz Co. Al. and his wife will be at home after July 11th, at the La Concha, Syracuse.

### Cut the Telephone Wires.

After the Millheim telephone company had its line in "hello" order to Rising Springs, along comes an order from the Penn'a railroad company to its track hands to cut the wires where they crossed the railroad and the wires were cut and the "hello" was stopped. We suppose the railroad company claims it owns all above it to the sky and all beneath to China, and if you desire to cross it with a wire you must ask them for the right-of-way.

### Poverty Sociable.

There will be a poverty sociable held in the auditorium in Grange Park, on Thursday evening, July 16th, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, of the Reformed church. Everybody is invited, and requested to be attired in such apparel as the name suggests. Fines will be imposed on any unnecessary adornment. An entertaining programme is being prepared. Refreshments will be served.

### The Grangers Picnic.

Monday, September 14th, is the date for the opening of the Grangers picnic at Centre Hall, and to continue for the week. The association will soon begin work in billing attractions and renting privileges. About all the necessary buildings are erected and there will not likely be any new ones erected.

### F. M. F. Insurance.

The board of directors of the Centre Hall fire insurance company, held their regular quarterly meeting on Tuesday of last week and took insurances to the amount of $90,000. The loss on J. I. Thompson's barn, $910, with a few other small losses, will be paid without laying an assessment.

### Big Black Snake Killed.

A few days ago near Potters Mills, Tom Farner killed a black snake of no mean measurement; the snake showed fight but with the assistance of his dog Farner killed the reptile. It measured 7½ feet in length. We never heard of a larger one in these diggings.

### Died in the West.

Elizabeth, wife of George W. Lanich, died at Dublin, Indiana, on 13 of June. She was a daughter of Lewis Long, many years ago a resident of Aaronsburg. Her husband, who survives her, was a native of Haines twp. and a tailor by trade.

### Close of Season.

Next Wednesday, 15th, the legal season for trout fishing closes. No large and startling catches have been made this year. Nearly all the trout streams have been fished out, not by legitimate sportsmen, but by those living along the banks, in setting nets and outlines.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

## SAD ACCIDENT.

**Serious Misshap at Hecla Park, on the 4th, to a Boy.**

The festivities at Hecla Park, on the 4th, were saddened by a painful accident towards evening, by which a 14-year old son of Thomas Dunkle had his cheek bruised and jaw fractured in two places. The following are the particulars:

A balloon ascension was to take place about 4 p. m., which was held in place by two ropes fastened to two stout poles one inside the high board fence the other on the roadside without. A large crowd stood near watching the inflation of the balloon with hot air. At the moment a two-horse buggy came along and the top caught the one rope, the force pulled up the inside pole, some 10 inches in diameter, and it swung into the crowd, lodging on the board fence, luckily, for had it gone over, several persons in the crowd would have been killed by the heavy stick. It struck young Dunkle on the side of the face with the above painful result. Fortunately Dr. Fisher was present and attended to the badly injured lad, and the Dr. informs us the boy is getting along finely. The pole struck Ham Shreckengast on the arm badly bruising his hand and wrist. Joshua T. Potter tells us he made a narrow escape the pole having grazed the rim of his hat.

### Squibs of the Fourth.

There was no celebration in this valley; people went elsewhere or remained at home.

At Centre Hall there was one continuous roar of anvils, squibs, crackers big and little, hissing of rockets, &c., from Friday night all Saturday close up to Sunday, and Young America kept up the patriotic racket to their hearts' content, and folks are glad the Fourth comes only once a year—the siz, whiz, bang, bum, spoiled both appetite and sleep for the time being.

Ten year old Young America Parker, living with Harry Dinges, supplied himself with a package of crackers, and then afoot hied him off six miles to Potters Mills to "have a big time" and, we guess, scared the natives and perhaps the mad dogs too. He's one good for the next war, sure.

### New Telephone Rates.

On and after July 1st, 1896, a new schedule will be put into operation by the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company in which numerous reductions of toll line tariffs are announced; besides which customers who continue conversations beyond the usual first five minute period, will be charged by the minute for each excess minute, one-fifth the initial message rate.

### Harvesting.

Our farmers are harvesting hay and grain. The grass, clover in particular, was poor, hence the hay crop is about 65 per cent.

Wheat is about one-third of a crop. Rye is a fair crop. Ben Arney, near town, was among the first last week to have wheat cut and on shock.

The outlook for the fall crops is very promising. Oats, corn and potatoes are in fine condition and with a continuation of favorable weather there will be a full crop of these. Apples will be an average yield.

### Frescoing the Church.

Two frescoers from Harrisburg have been at work the past week on the interior of the Reformed church. John Noll and his masons are putting on the finishing touches on the outside walls. The stained glass for the windows was ordered last week. A firm in Allegheny, Pa., will supply the glass.

### Dentists Meet.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society was held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, in the court house at Bellefonte. Dr. G. W. Hosterman, of this town is a member of the society, and attended the meeting.

### Lecture in the M. E. Church.

Rev. W. W. Sholl will lecture in the M. E. church, Centre Hall, Tuesday evening, July 14; subject "Genesis and Exodus of our Nation's Peril." The The gentleman comes highly recommended by competent parties. Give him a hearing. Doors open at 7.30, lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.

### Religious Services.

Rev. M. W. Davis will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place next Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and at Potters Mills at 2.30 in the afternoon. A congregational meeting will be held immediately after the morning service.

### Bought a Trotter.

Wm. J. Thompson, the merchant at Potter's Mills, bought a fast trotting horse at the sale at Millheim, a short time ago, at $160. Our friend Thompson always made time.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.


# ...MINGLE'S SHOES...

**OUR $2.25 SPECIAL...**

This leads them all in price and style. 'Twill be a surprise to the public—such a Shoe—made in all the new shapes, Button or Lace, of brilliant Black Vici Kid—soft, light and flexible—see them. They are worth $3.00 everywhere.

**IS THE BOY HARD ON SHOES?**

Try our Long Wearers—they are built for good service and are low in price.

**Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.**

# GARMAN'S!

Samples cheerfully sent—We want your mail orders.

The best goods for least money.

Another new line of Organdies; the old patterns all gone; don't ask for duplicates.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

**GREAT SACRIFICE SALE**

—AT—

**W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store,**

Commencing

Saturday, June 20,

**100**

Of these fine Polished Chairs were bought at sacrifice sale.

**ONLY $2.88.**

Regular price, $4.50.

Don't miss a good thing and place your order, as they will not keep.

**W. R. Brachbill,**
Bellefonte, Pa.
*Telephone Call, 1302.*

OAK OR MAHOGONY.

COBLER SEAT ROCKER.

# THE GLOBE.

## OUR GREAT NINE CENT SALE

**Begins This Morning.**

Our success at this sale last year, has prompted us to repeat it, and we have placed on our counters thousands of articles worth all the way from 15 up to 50 cents, which will all be sold at the uniform price of

**.....9 CENTS.....**

We give below but a partial list of the many and useful things to be had at the Globe at this price.

**Notions.**

**Nine Cents Buys Here:**

12 Lead Pencils.
2 pair Side Combs.
2 Curling Irons.
2 Machine Oilers.
5 cards Hooks and Eyes.
5 Alumnium Thimbles.
2 Bottles Jet Black Ink.
2 bottles Vaseline.
2 Bath Sponges.
10 papers Pins.
3 papers Safety Pins.
9 Writing Tablets.
2 strings of Beads.
3 Fine Combs.
2 Chimney Rushes.
And others too numerous to mention.

**Domestics.**

**Nine Cents Will Buy in this Department:**

2 yds. yard-wide Bleached Muslin.
2 yds. yard-wide Unbleached Muslin.
2 yds. Lancaster Gingham.
3 yds. Checked Kitchen Toweling.
1 yd. best quality Percale.
3 yds. Scotch Lawn.
2 yds. best quality Calico.
2 yds. good quality Shirting.
1 yd. Seersucker.
3 yds. best quality Cambric.
2 yds. Plaid, 10c dress goods.
2 yds. Mosquito Netting.
2 yds. Defender Batiste.
1 yd. Rustle Lining.
1 yd. 15c quality Satine.
2 yds. White Lawn.

**Miscellaneous,**

**Nine Cents Will Buy:**

2 Ladies' Under Vests.
1 pair full size Towels.
4 Red Checked Napkins.
2 skeins Saxony.
1 large bottle Cologne.
72 sheets Writing Paper.
72 Envelopes.
3 regular 10c Handkerchiefs.
2 pair Ladies' Black Hose.
2 pair Men's Socks.
3 balls Knitting Cotton.
2 Stick Pins.
2 Japanese Fans.
10 yds. Baby Ribbon.

Remember that these are but few of the many bargains we have to offer you.

Come, bring this paper with you, and see for yourself if everything we say is not a veritable fact.

# KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

**Bellefonte, - Pa.**